"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

ACC NR: AP6021224 SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/66/000/004/0107/0119

AUTHOR: Gol'din, S. V.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Branch AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Disturbance insensitivity of amplitude criteria of phase correlation of seismic waves

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 4, 1966, 107-119

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, signal correlation, correlation statistics

ABSTRACT: In continuation of a number of papers published in Geologiya i geofizika in 1964 and 1965 dealing with the separation of signals (seismic waves) from the background noise, the author discusses formal criteria (in contrast to visual inspection) of phase correlation. The suggested methods are a part of a larger program of optimal methods of treatment of information contained in the seismic record. This particular approach is an analysis of the maxima and their phase correlation and is based on probability considerations. The symbols, terminology, and the assumptions concerning the type of signal and the disturbance are the same as used in the author's paper in Geologiya i geofizika No 5 (1965). Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 24 equations.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 15Apr65/ ORIG REF: 010

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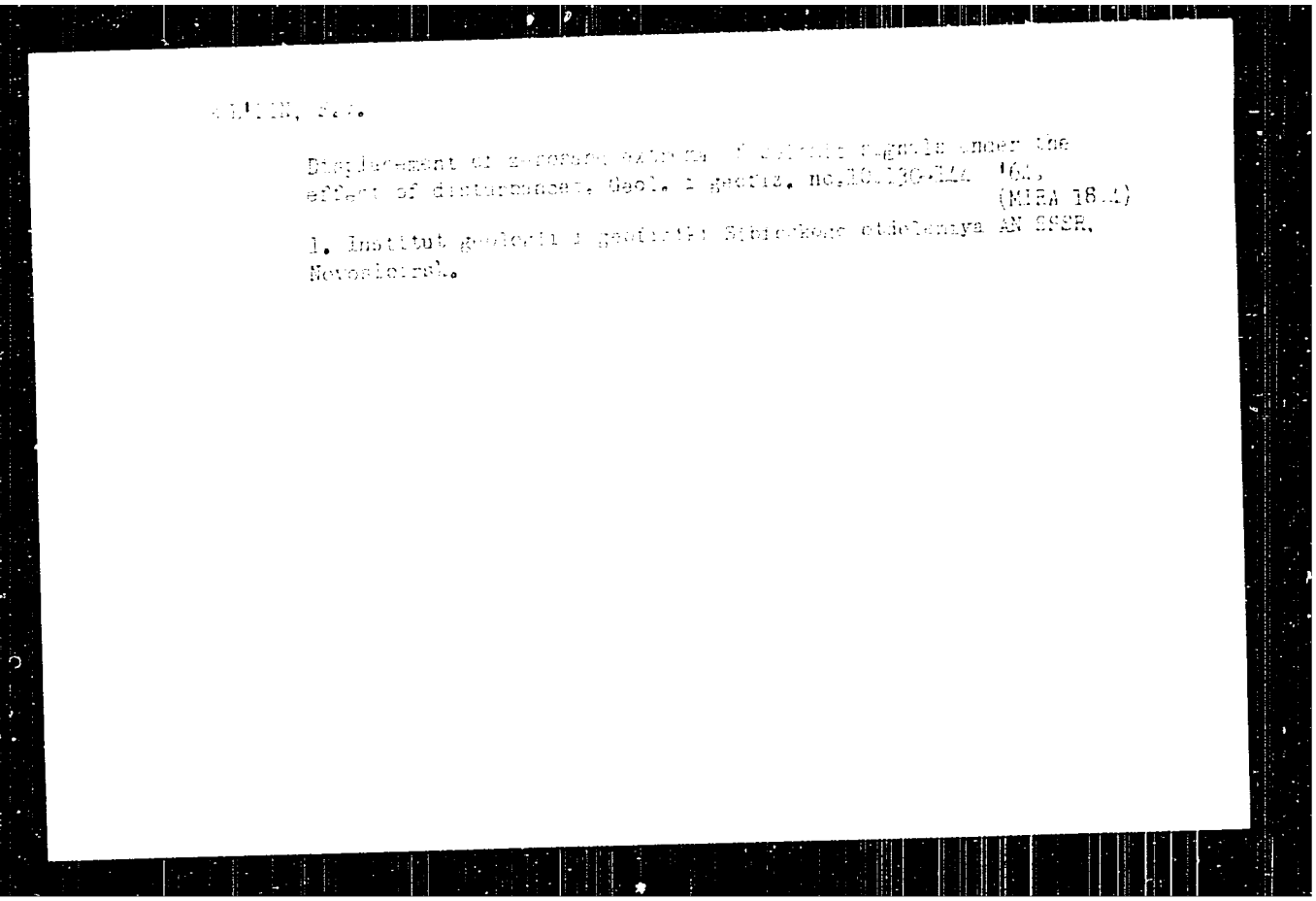

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GOL'DIN, S.V.; KUTOLIN, V.A.

Petrochemistry of the traps of Katanga and Kuz'movka complexes in the western margin of the Siberian Platform. Sov. geol. 7 no.12: 133-139 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.

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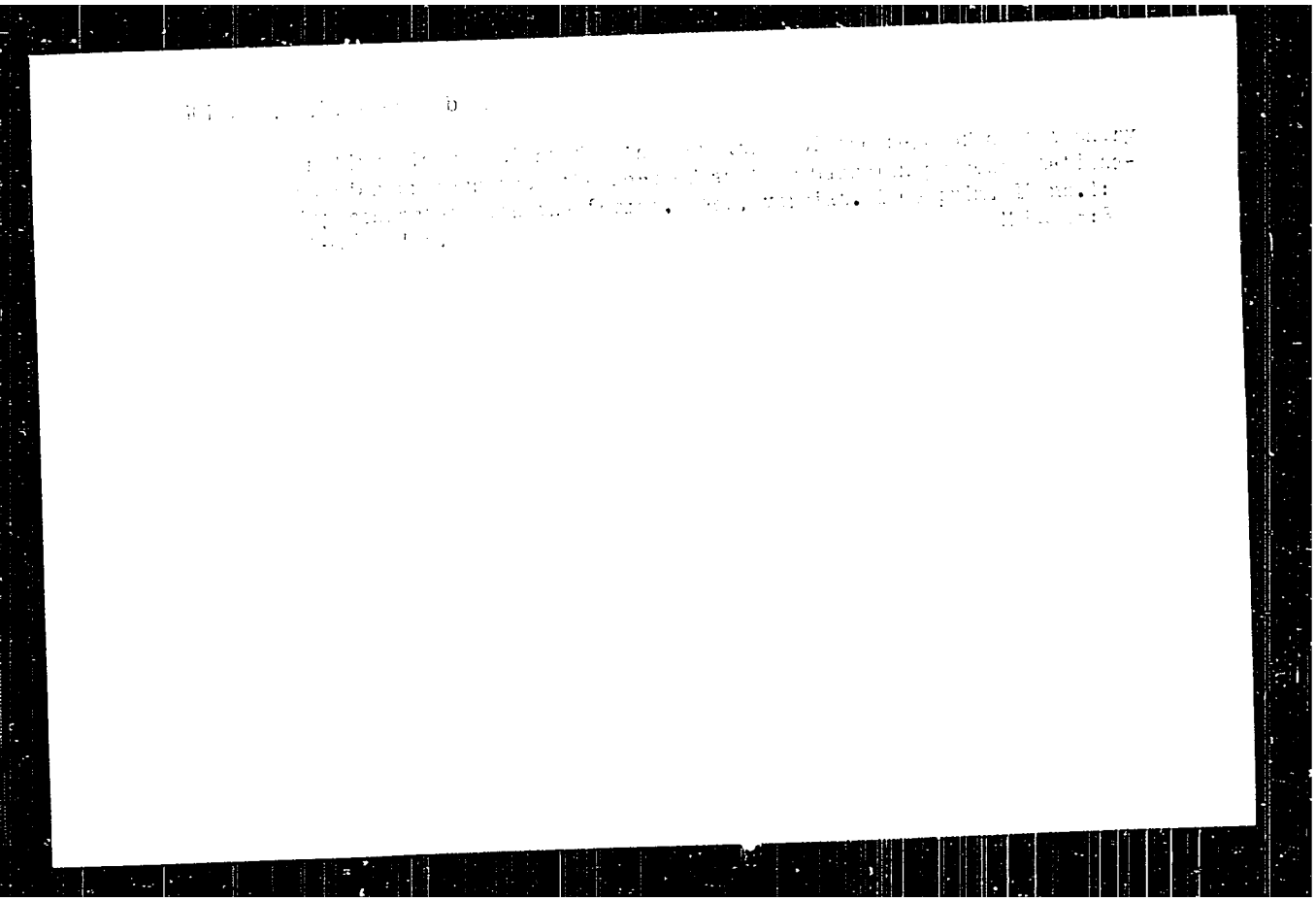

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L 62544-65 EWA(h)/EWP(1) Peb GW

ACCESSION NR: AP5018364 UR/0210/65/000/005/0065/0079
550.834

AUTHOR: Gol'din, S. V. 44

TITLE: Using amplitude factors for phase correlation of seismic waves

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 5, 1965, 65-79

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, geophysics 13, 44

ABSTRACT: A number of criteria are used in correlation of seismic waves. Among these the amplitude factor based on the tracing of amplitude maxima, is one of the most important. If this cirterion leads to a different correlation than others (e.g. the index of phase matching), then it is necessary to estimate the probability of error for the amplitude factor. In using amplitude criteria, a transition is possible from phase to phase due to change in amplitude relationships between signal maxima caused by interference. This phenomenon is called amplitude inversion. It is shown that the probability of amplitude inversion depends not only on interference dispersion and the relationship of the signal amplitudes, but also on the band occupied by the energy spectrum of the interference. Inversions are more probable for

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018364

wider interference energy spectra. In selecting the variant of correlation in a set of permissible axes, the concept of amplitude domination for the axes is introduced. It is shown that domination "on the average" is less subject to interference than "weak" domination. The equations obtained are used for the determination of the probability of different variants of correlation. Orig. art. has: 57 formulas, 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Department, AN SSSR) 44

SUBMITTED: 31Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018364

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ASSOCIATION: Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Department, AN SSSR) 44

SUBMITTED: 31Jul64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: ES

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

L 32732-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6010826 SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/65/000/011/0127/0131

AUTHOR: Gol'din, S. V. 44 B

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Deparment of AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Interference-free character of the complex form of seismic waves 12

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 11, 1965, 127-131

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, shock wave analysis

ABSTRACT: The complex form of seismic waves usually occurs due to the interference by two simple waves and is one of the most important features which into account in phase correlation in the interference zones. It is important that the interpreter know the probability of the relation between such complications and the superposition of random noises and the probability that the random noises do not distort the existing complication in reality. To solve these problems the present author mathematically examines the stability of the complex forms of seismic waves, severe complication arising upon interference, a simple quasi-sine wave, narrow-band noise, and the characteristics of weak complication. The

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ACC NR: AP6010826

analysis shows that complication of the recording associated with interference of simple waves is a comparatively interference-free feature which can serve for tracing and distinguishing waves in the interference zones. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 21 formulas.

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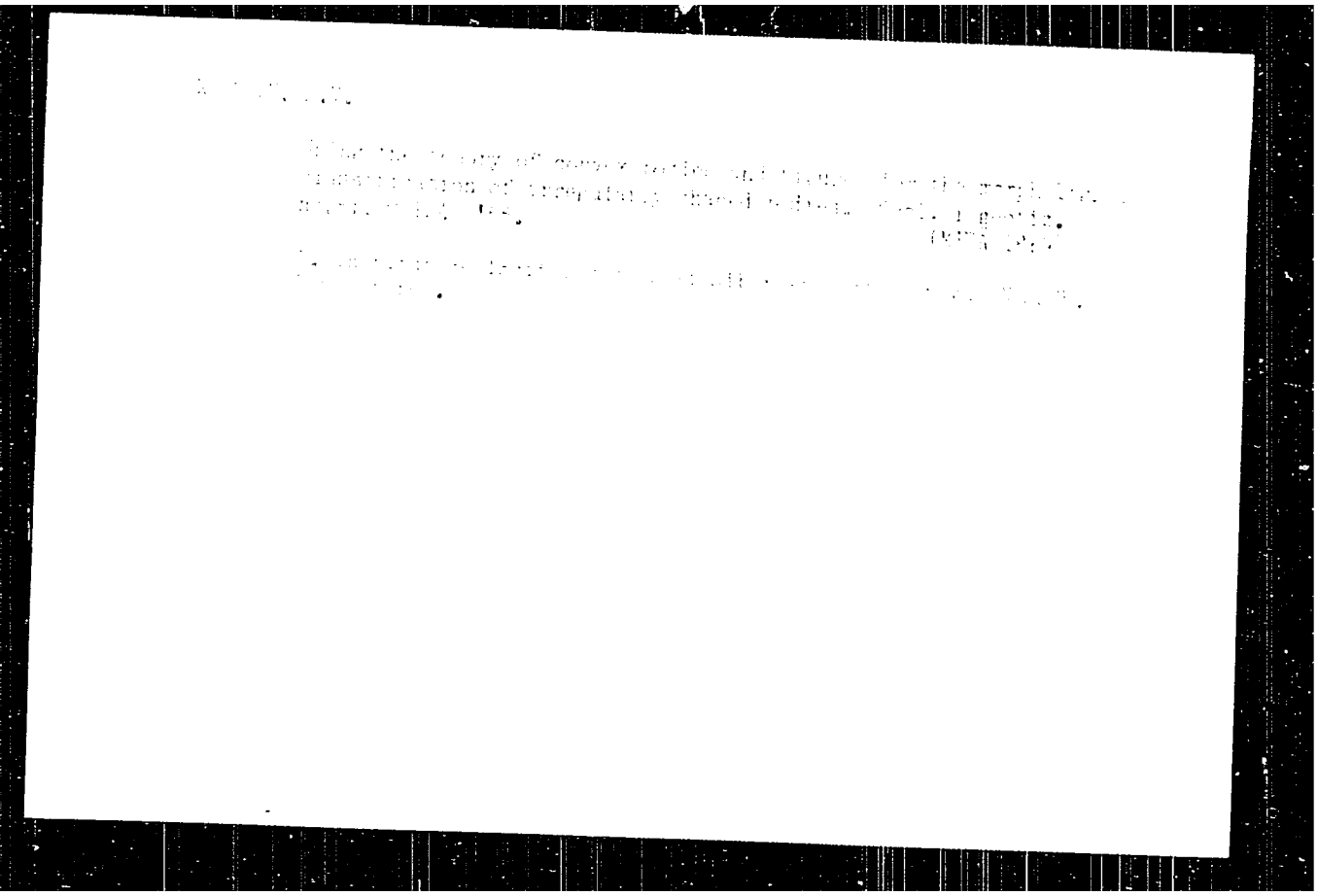

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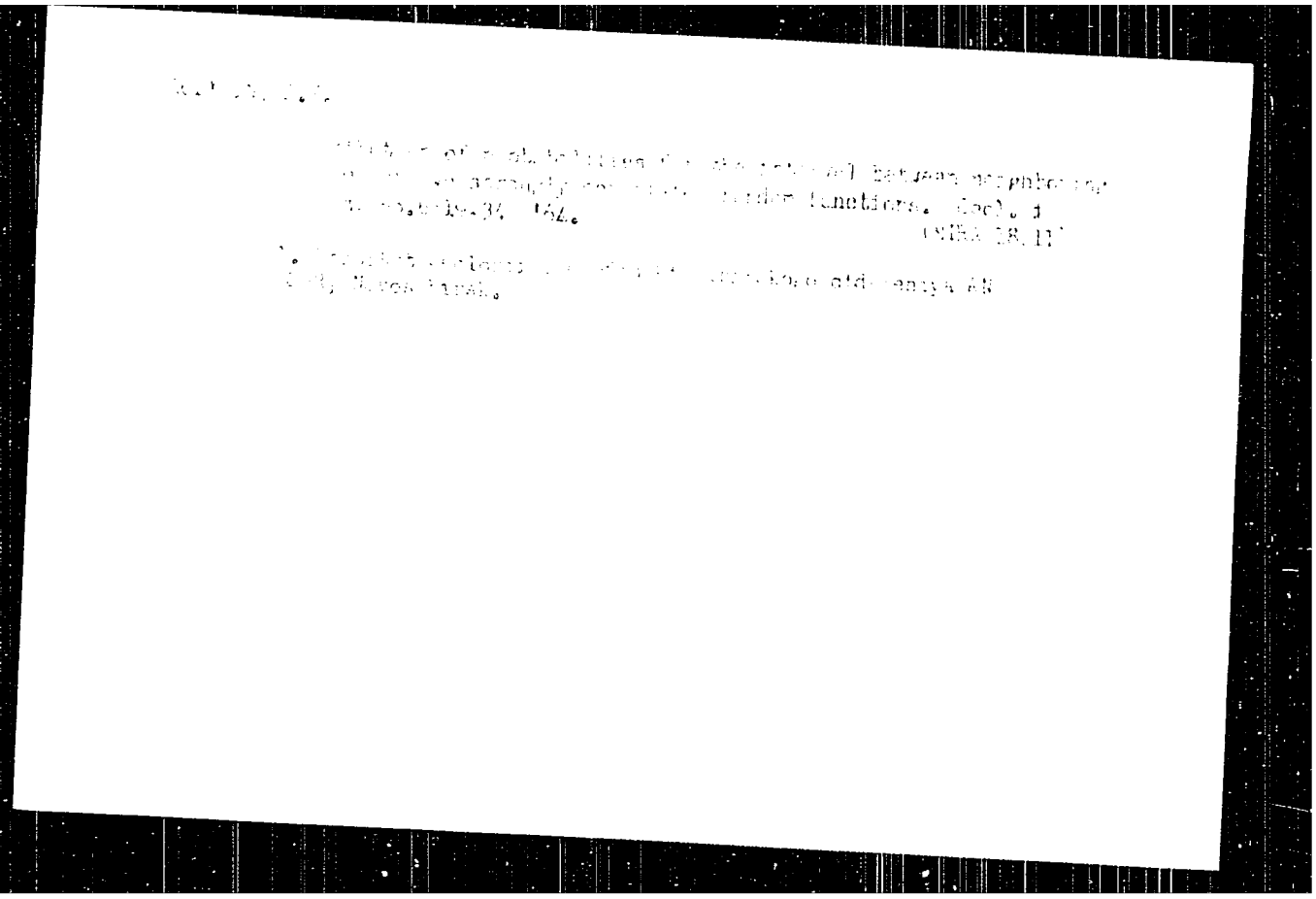

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L 10094-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h) GW

ACC NR: AP5004152 SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/64/000/010/0130/014

AUTHOR: Gol'din, S. V.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics Siberian Department of the Academy of Sciences SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut geologii geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Displacement of zero-crossings and maxima of seismic signals affected by noise

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 10, 1964, 130-144

TOPIC TAGS: seismology, seismologic instrument, signal processing

ABSTRACT: A method is developed for determining the displacement of zero-crossings and maxima of seismic signals in noise. The noise is assumed to be stationary and gaussian and the signal is either approximated by a stationary gaussian process, or is entirely determined. This problem arises in using multi-channel recordings to determine depths to reflecting or refracting horizons by phase correlation methods and also in evaluating the usefulness of the phase correlation method itself. The development is carried out for both zero-crossings and maxima, since there is some question of the comparative stability of the two when used in correlation. The study treats first the displacement of zeroes and maxima of a signal on a single trace; this is extended to the correlation of one trace with another, and finally to the general case of an arbitrary number of traces. It is shown that the displacement of both the zeroes and

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maxima is a local feature of the signal and noise functions, depending on the values of these functions over a short interval of change of the argument. From a consideration of the ratio of frequencies of the noise and signal, it is concluded that the displacement of maxima is stronger than the displacement of noise. In the case of a sinusoidal signal, an increase in frequency always leads to an increase in displacement of maxima in comparison with zeroes. For this reason, the use of maxima in correlation is justified in most cases. The author also considers the case of high-frequency noise and strong noise. In the latter case, both signal and noise are considered to be quasi-sinusoidal functions of equal frequency. In conclusion the author expresses his deep gratitude to Dr. of Technical Sciences N. N. Puzyrev, and to Dr. of Physico-Mathematical Sciences F. M. Goi'tzman, for their help in the study and for evaluating the results. Orig. art. has: 68 formulas.

SUB CODE: 08/ SUBM DATE: 11Dec63/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001

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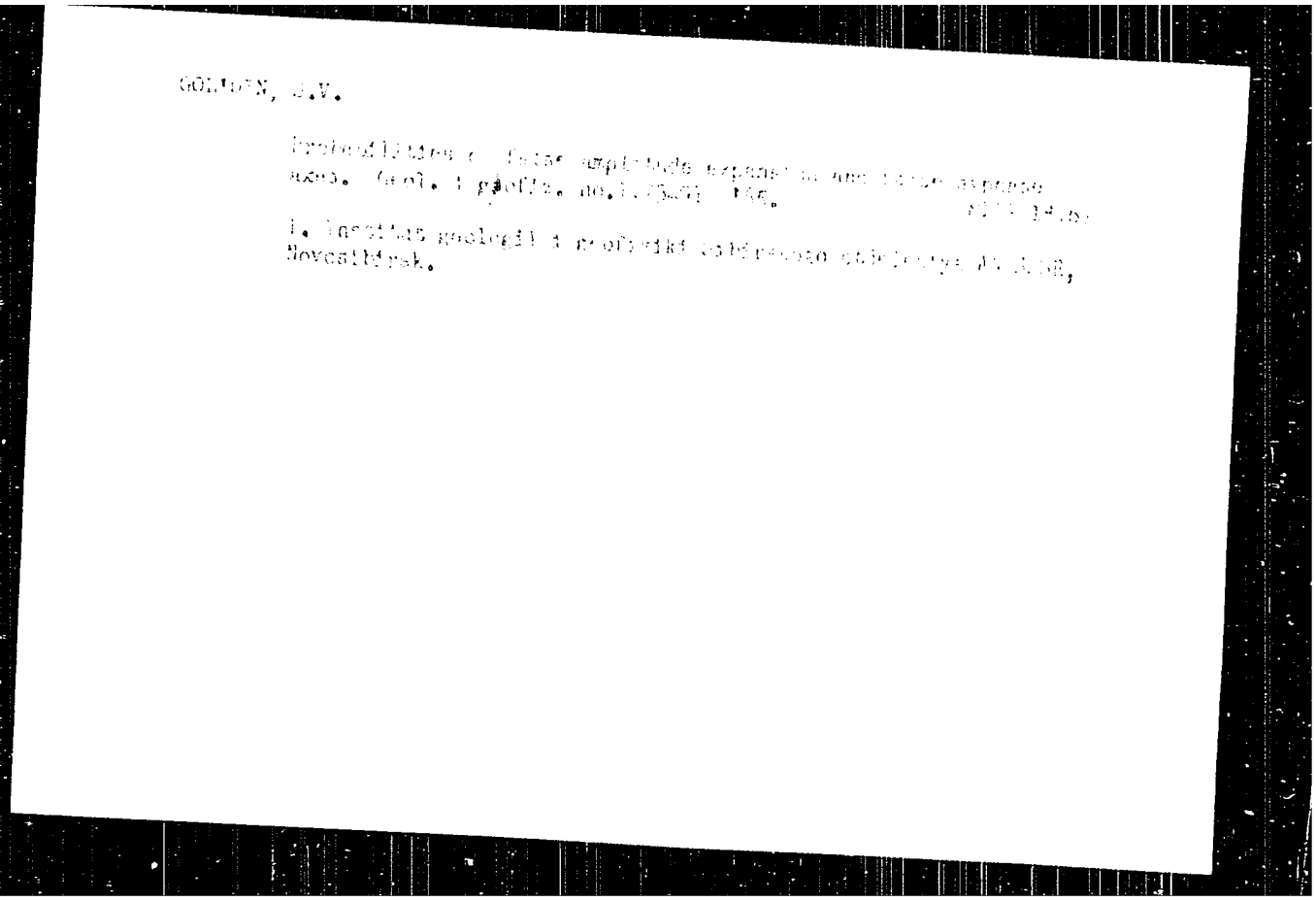

GOL'DIN, S.V.

Probabilities of false amplitude expansion and false expanse axes. Geol. i geofiz. no.1,[illegible] '66. [illegible]

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR, Novosibirsk.

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L 44394-66 EWT(1) GD/GW
ACC NR: AT6005063 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0164/0189

AUTHOR: Gol'din, S. V.; Nefedkina, T. V.

ORG: none

37

TITLE: Grouping and the controlled direction method as a part of an optimal receiver with suppression of correlated noise

B+1

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Sibirskoye otdeleniye. Institut geologii i geofiziki. Metodika seysmorazvedki (Methods of seismic prospecting). Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 164-189

TOPIC TAGS: seismic signal spectrum, signal to noise ratio, seismic signal, reception, seismic wave summing, seismic noise correlation, seismograph array, seismograph

ABSTRACT: F. M. Gol'tsman and his colleagues have shown that the controlled-direction method (mode) (RNP) and, the grouping of waves with the apparent velocity $V = \infty$ becomes a part of an optimal receiver when the signal parameters are accurately known and noise is not correlated along the profile. The present article shows that this result is also approximately valid in the case of correlated noise when a wave is received in such a way that the direction of its synphasal axis coincides with the direction of maximum correlation of noise (although wave

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

ACC NR: AP7001833 SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/66/000/009/0103/0115

AUTHOR: Gol'din, S. V.

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Branch AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Interference insensitivity of time criteria of the phase correlation of seismic waves

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 9, 1966, 103-115

TOPIC TAGS: seismic wave, signal correlation, correlation statistics

ABSTRACT: In this article the author continues to develop methods for separation of seismic wave signals from random background interference. In several previous articles he discussed the optimal (probabilistic) treatment of information contained in the seismic record. In an earlier article (Geologiya i geofizika, no. 4, 1966) he developed amplitude criteria for interference insensitivity, and in the present article he develops time criteria and compares them with the amplitude criteria. It follows from analysis that the latter are much more reliable than the former (which are based on the displacement of the extremum from a fixed moment of time) in a single channel. However, with an

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increase in the number of channels (if the apparent velocity of the waves is known), the interference stability of the time criteria increases rapidly and for $n \geqslant 6$ exceeds that of the amplitude criteria. If the time of arrival of the signals fluctuates because of surface nonuniformity, the interference insensitivity of the time criteria rapidly decreases, and the latter become useless when the mean fluctuation is about one-fifth of the period. A combination of both types of criteria might be useful for analysis of several waves appearing in the same seismogram. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 26 formulas.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

GOL'DIN, S. YA., ALEKSANDROV, I.

Throat - Diseases

Neurotological symptoms and syndromes, Reviewed by I. Aleksandrov. Vest. oto-rin., 15 no. 1, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Unclassified.

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TONOYAN, A.G., inzhener; GOL'DIN, S.Yu., inzhener.

Production of PKZh prestressed reinforced panels by Construction Trust No. 136. Nov. tekh.i pered.op. v stroi. 19 no.3:4-5 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:4)

(Concrete slabs)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

GOL'DIN, S.Yu., insh.

Mechanized transportation of bricks in unenclosed piles.
Mekh.stroi. 15 no.12:22-23 D '58. (MIRA 11:12)
(Bricks--Transportation)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

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GOL'DIN, S., inzh.; ZAROVKINA, V., inzh.; MINKEVICH, V., inzh.

Assembly of large-panel houses in Minsk. Zhil. stroi. no.2:5-16 (MIRA 14:8)
1961.
(Minsk--Precast concrete construction) (Apartment houses)

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ALTAYEV, S.S., dots., kand.tekhn.nauk; GOL'DIN, S.Yu.; ZAKOVRENA, [illegible]; KONSTANTINOVSKIY, B.Ya.; KOLOMEYKIN, Ye.I.; KASHEK, M., [illegible]; DOMOVSKAYA, G., tekhn. red.

[Handbook for the assembler in large-element housing construction] Spravochnik montazhnika na krupnoelementnom zhilishchnom stroitel'stve. Minsk, Gos.izd-vo BSSR, 1962. 359 p. (MIRA 15:7)
(Building) (Apartment houses)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

GOL'DIN, V., inzh.; PAVOVKO, B., inzh.

Using bituminous emulsions in treating concrete pavements. Na stroi. Mosk. 3 no.6:23 Je '59. (MIRA 12:8)
(Pavements, Concrete) (Bituminous materials)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

GOL'DIN, V., inzh.; PANOVKO, B., inzh.

Some problems in building roads within blocks in areas of mass construction. Na stroi.Mosk. 2 no.11:31-32 N '59. (MIRA 13:3)
(Road construction)

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GOL'DIN, V.; MATSULEVICH, M., spets. red.; KAKHAN, L., red.;
VASILEVSKA, L., tekhn. red.

[Riga; concise reference book] Riga; kratkii spravochnik. Riga,
Latviiskoe gos. izd-vo, 1960. 286 p. (MIRA 15:2)
(Riga--Directories)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

GOL'DIN, V.; BLAUS, I., red.

[The city of Jurmala; a concise guide] Gorod Jurmala; kratkii spravochnik. Riga, Latviiskoe gos.izd-vo, 1963. 67 p.
(MIRA 17:5)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

GOL'BIN, V.; BLAUS, I., red.

[Riga; a short guidebook] Riga; kratkii spravochnik. Riga, Latviskoe gos.izd-vo, 1963. 248 p. (MIRA 17:4)

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BREGER, A.Kh.; Prinimali uchastiye: KARPOV, V.L., kand.khim.nauk; BELYNSKIY, V.A.; OSIPOV, V.B., PROKUDIN, S.D.; TYURIKOV, G.S., kand.khim.nauk; GOL'DIN, V.A.; RYABUKHIN, Yu.S.; KOROLEV, G.N.; AFONIN, V.P.; POKROVSKIY, V.S.; KULAKOV, S.I.; LEKAREV, P.V.; FEDOROVA, T.P.; KOROTKOVA, M.A.; KHARLAMOV, M.T.; NIKOLENKO, G.D.; LOPUKHIN, A.F.; YEVDOKUNIN, T.F.; KASATKIN, V.M.; RATOV, A.V.

Nuclear radiation sources for radiational-chemical studies. Probl.fiz.khim. no.1:61-72 '58. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. Karpova.
(Radiochemistry) (Radioisotopes)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

AUTHOR: Gol'din, V.A., Senior Engineer SOV/25-58-12-7/40

TITLE: "K-20,000" ("K-20,000")

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1958, Nr 12, p 17 and p 2 of center-fold (USSR)

ABSTRACT: "K-20,000" is an installation for irradiation-chemical research, designed and operated by the State Scientific-Research Physical-Chemical Institute imeni L.Ya. Karpov. The source of radiation is cobalt with a radiation activity of approximately 20,000 g-equiv of radium. The author gives a detailed description of the apparatus (using a colored schematic drawing) and lists its various advantages for conducting research. There is 1 schematic drawing

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"K-20,000" SOV/25-58-12-7/40

ASSOCIATION The Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L Ya Karpova (The State Scientific-Research Physical-Chemical Institute imeni L Ya Karpov)

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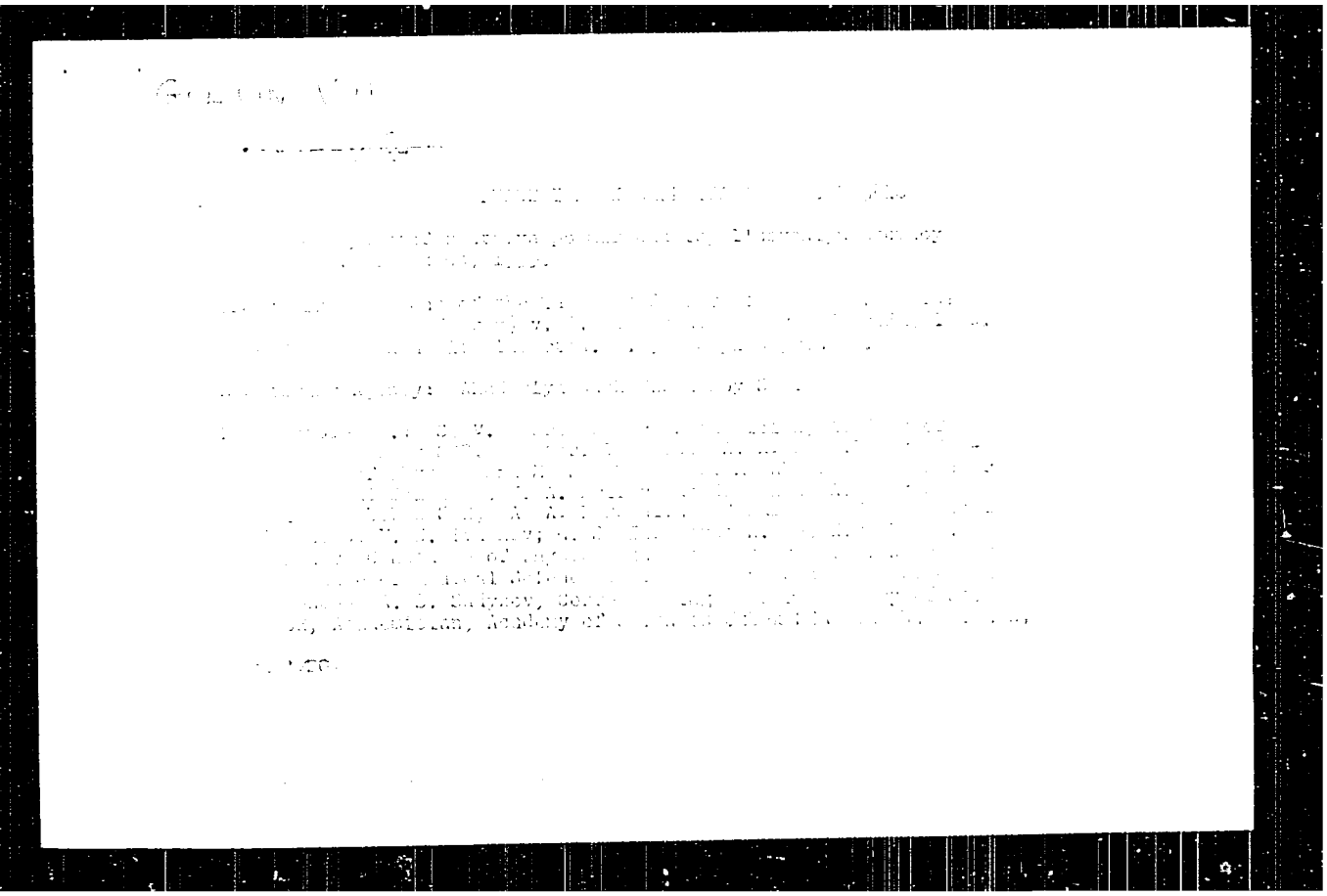

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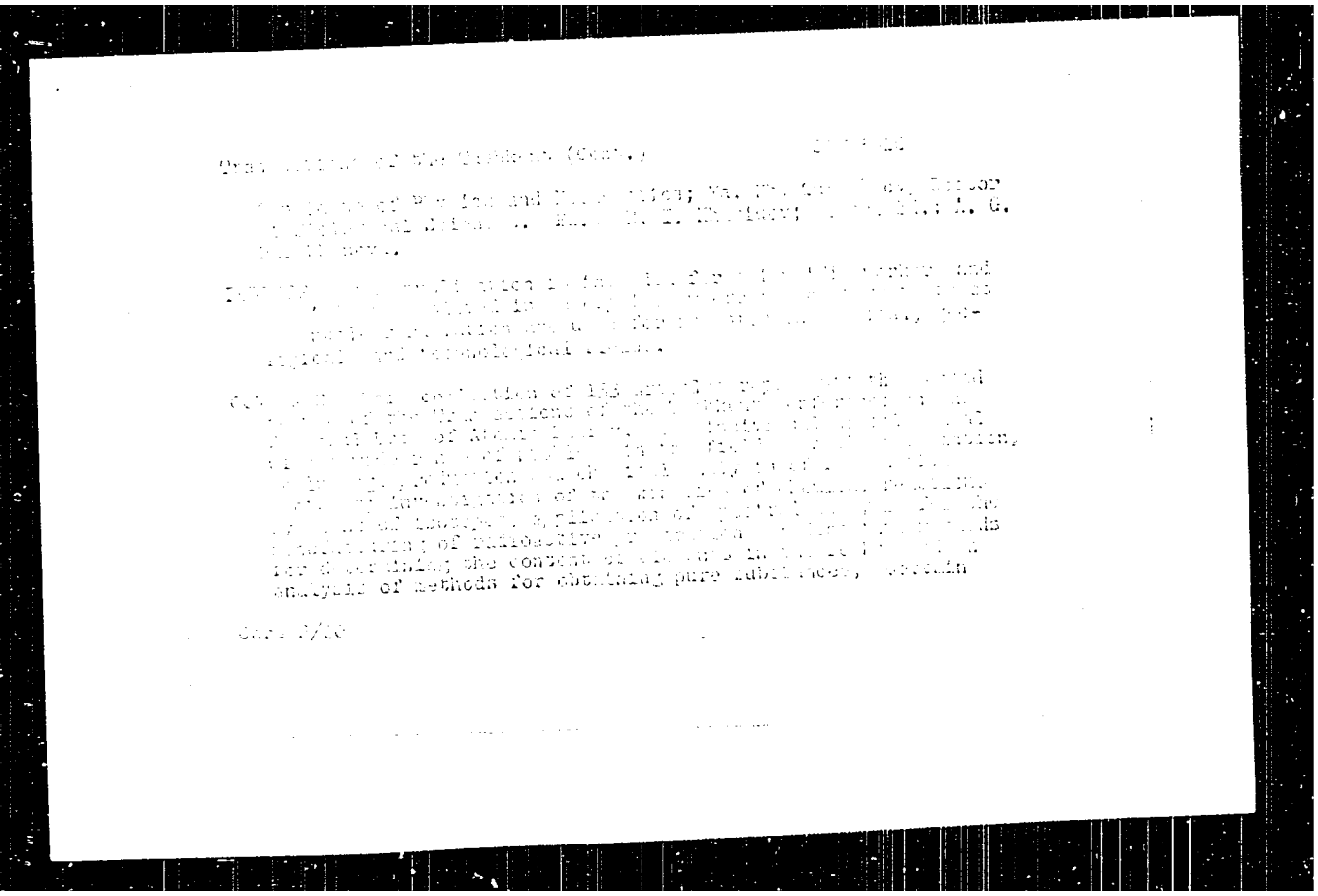

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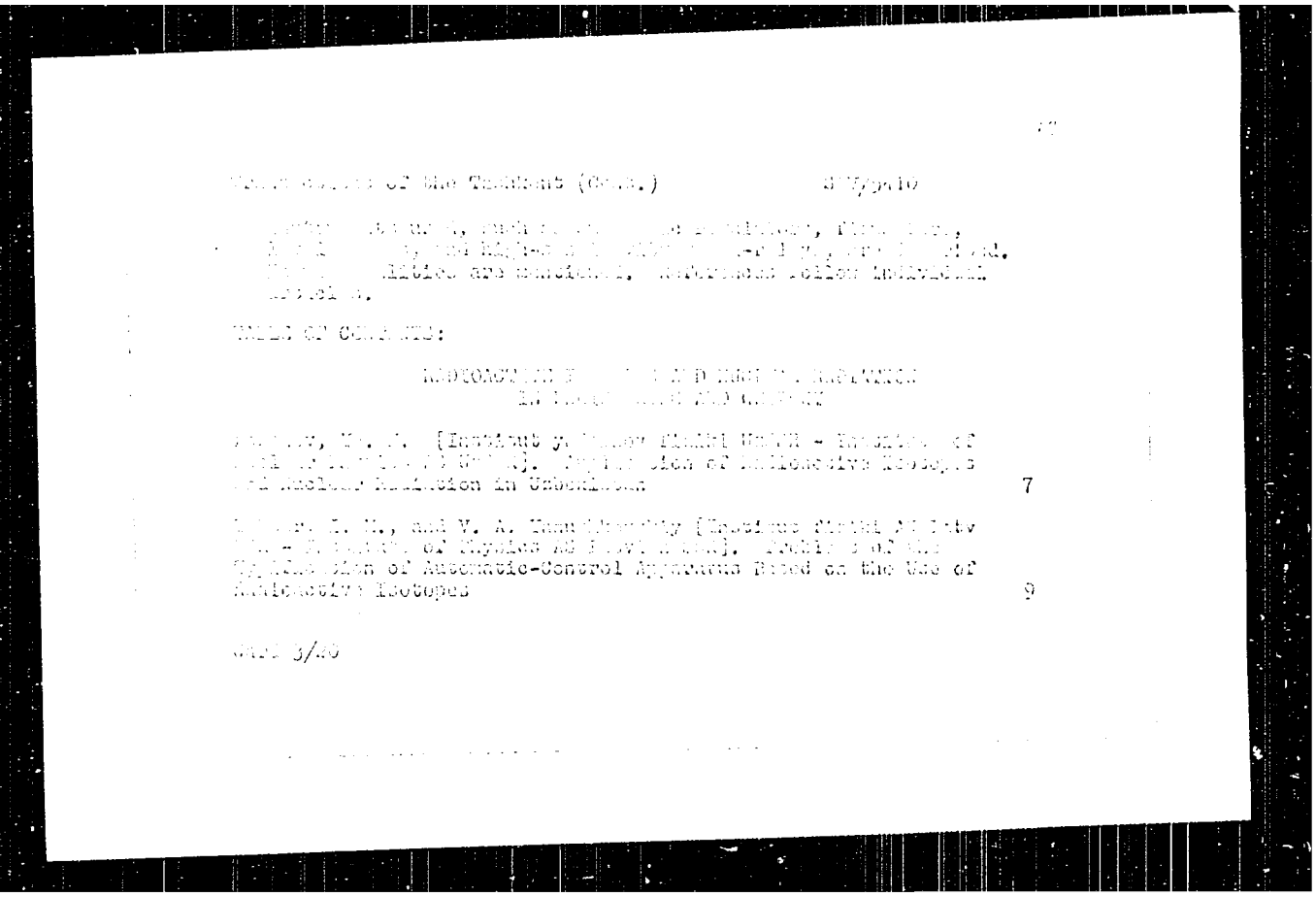

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[illegible], [illegible] [Institut yadernoy fiziki UzSSR - Institute of [illegible] UzSSR]. Application of Radioactive Isotopes and Nuclear Radiation in Uzbekistan 7

[illegible], [illegible] M., and V. A. [illegible] [Institut fiziki AS Latv [illegible] - Institute of Physics AS [illegible]]. Problems of the Application of Automatic-Control Apparatus Based on the Use of Radioactive Isotopes 9

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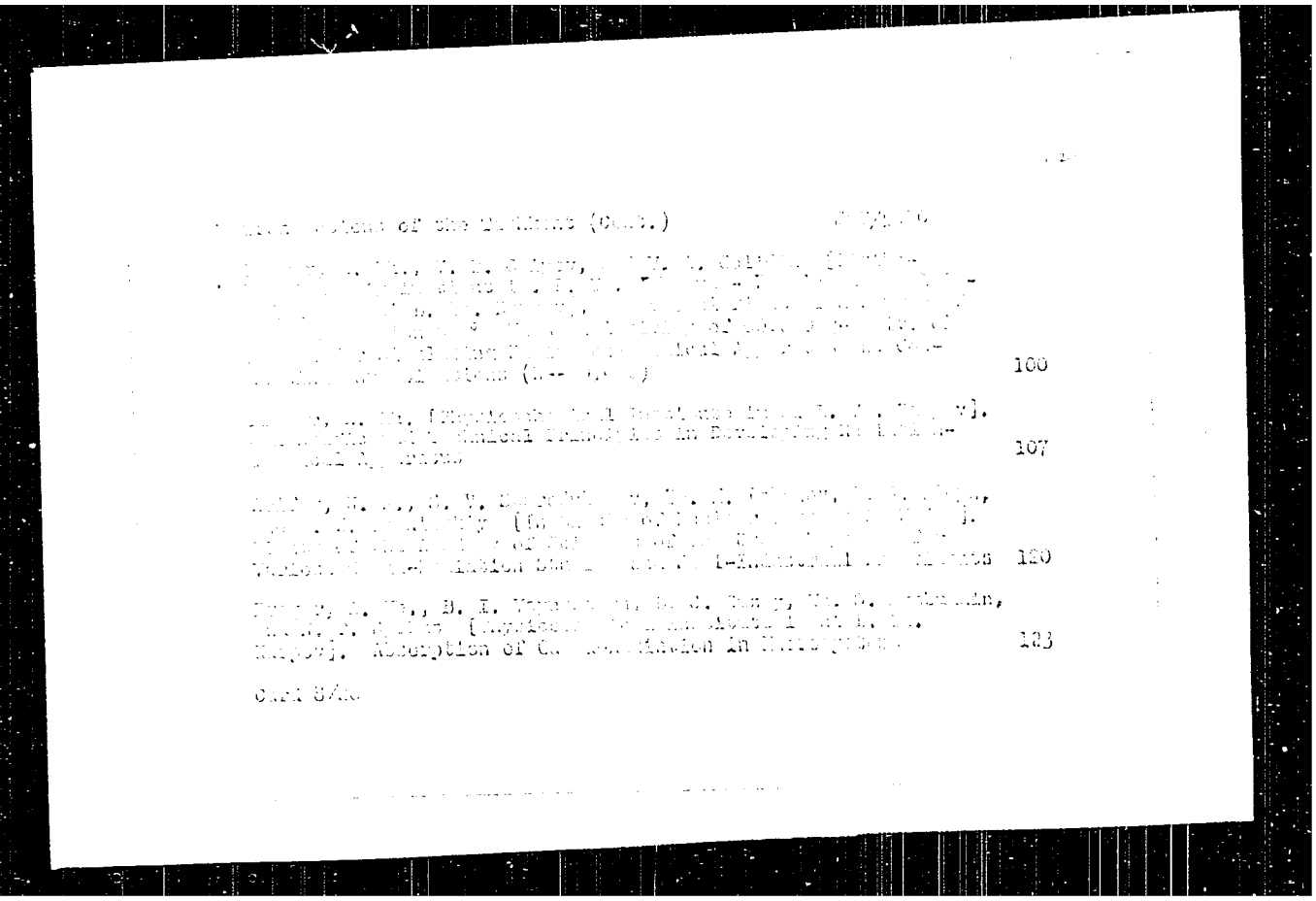

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

BREGER, A.Kh.; OSIPOV, V.B.; GOL'DIN, V.A.

[Universal plant with a Co^{60} gamma-ray source of 60,000 gram-equivalent Ra for modeling radiochemical apparatus and conducting studies of («K= 60,000»)] Universal'naia ustanovka s istochnikom γ = izlucheniia Co^{60} aktivnost'iu 60 000 г.экв. Ra dlia modelirovaniia radiatsionno-khimicheskikh apparatov i provedeniia issledovanii («K - 60 000»). Moskva, Glav. up.. po ispol'zovaniiu atom-noi energii, 1960. 14 p. (MIRA 17:4)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

PANCHENKOV, G.M.; YAKOVLEV, V.I.; KOZLOV, L.L.; ZHURAVLEV, G.I.; GOL'DIN, V.A.; RYABUKHIN, Yu.

Radio-thermal cracking of gas oil of Romashkino petroleum. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i gaz 4 no.1:[illegible] '61. (MIRA 14:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

S/081/62/000/004/034/067
B156/B158

AUTHORS: Breger, A. Kh., Osipov, V. B., Gol'din, V. A.

TITLE: The universal [illegible] (K-60 000) apparatus, with a Co^{60} gamma-radiation source, its activity 60 000 g-equiv. of radium for simulating chemical radiation apparatus and carrying out research

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 305, abstract 4I137 (Sb. "Radioakt. izotopy i yadern. izlucheniya v nar. kh-ve SSSR, vol. I", M., Gostoptekhizdat, 1961, 227 - 232)

TEXT: A universal apparatus is described for simulating chemical radiation apparatuses, and for conducting research with a Co^{60} γ-radiation source of activity 60 000 g.-equiv. of radium. This design of apparatus enables a powerful source of radiation to be assembled safely using a special container for transportation and charging. This apparatus can be used for simulating chemical radiation apparatus with powerful isotopic sources of γ-radiation, and of various shapes and dimensions.
[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

GOL'DIN, VA.

30690
S/[illegible]
B126/B101

11.0130

AUTHORS: [illegible]anchenkov, G. M., Yakovlev, V. I., Kozlov, L. L., Zhuravlev, G. I., Gol'din, V. A., Ryabuhnin, Yu. S.

TITLE: Radiation thermal cracking of gas-oil from Romashki petroleum

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Neft'i gaz, no. [illegible], [illegible], [illegible] - 101

TEXT: The effect of gamma radiation on the cracking of gas-oil, F. S. P. [illegible] - 345°C, from Romashki petroleum has been studied. For the experiments a [illegible] unit, K-18000 (K-16000), was used, and the dose was maintained [illegible] at [illegible] r/sec.; the temperatures were 400 and 425°C, the maximum [illegible] Mr, and the experiment took 14 hr. It was established that [illegible] gamma rays intensifies the cracking process considerably, and that the feed is converted twice as rapidly as in thermal cracking. The yield of the lightest fraction, I. B. P 200°C, exceeds that of all other fractions from a dose of 3.5 Mr upward and reaches 30 to 35% of the feed at a dose of 5 Mr. However, the olefin content of this fraction is lower than that of the corresponding fraction in thermal cracking. There are 6 figures and

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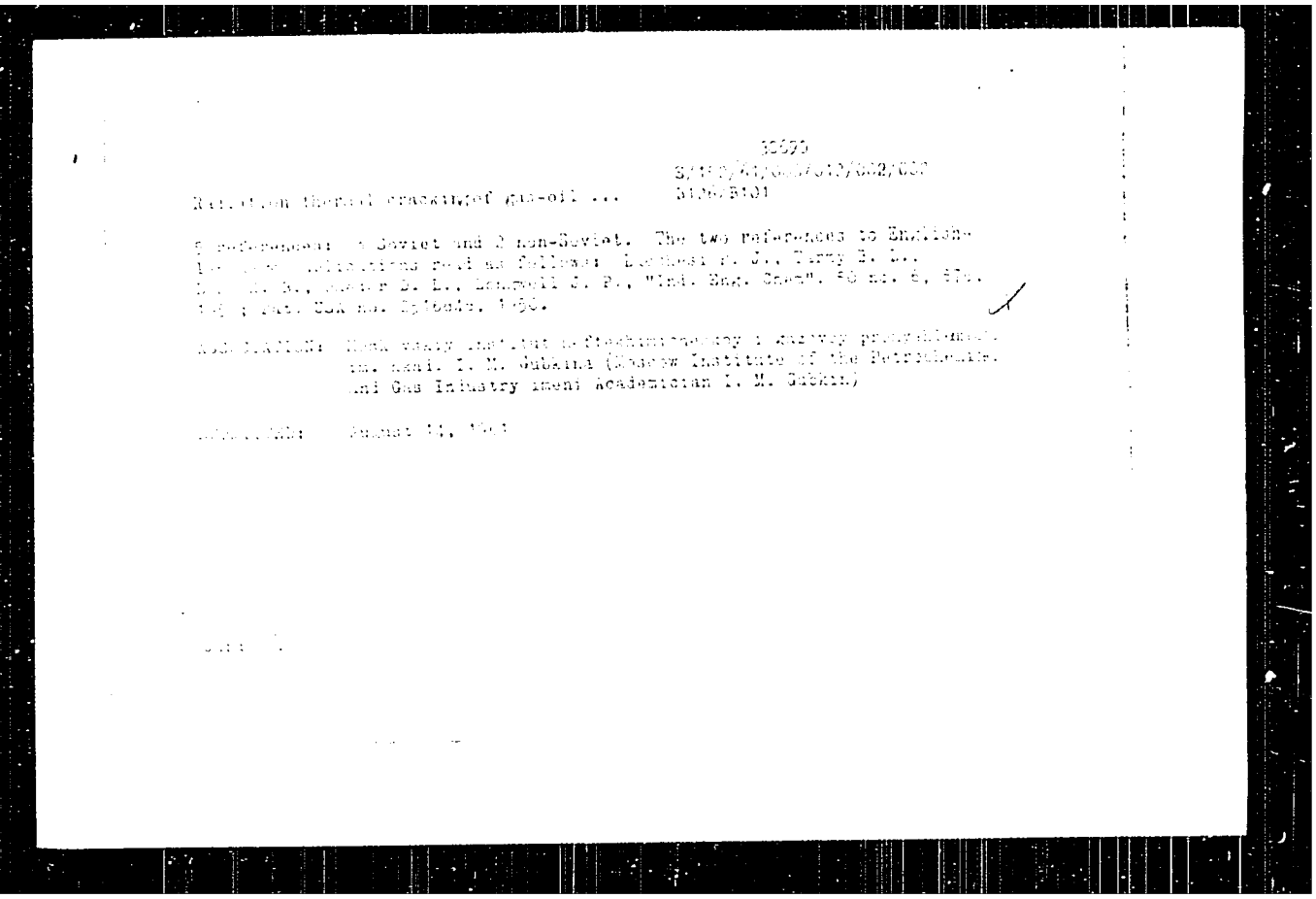

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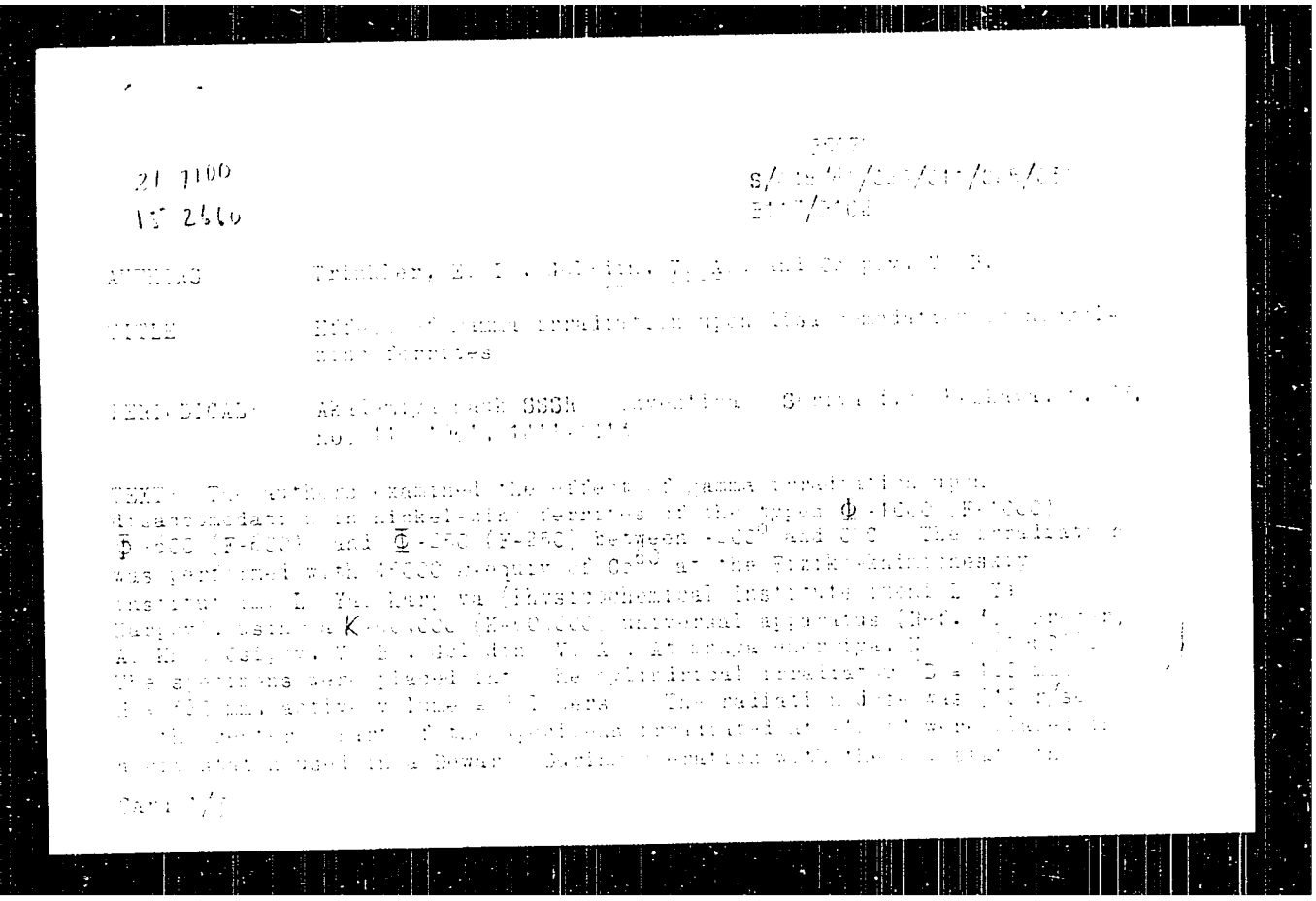

21 7100
15 2660

S/[illegible]
[illegible]

AUTHORS: Trinkler, E. I., Goldin, V. A., and [illegible]

TITLE: Effect of gamma irradiation upon disaccomodation in nickel-zinc ferrites

PERIODICAL: Akademiya nauk SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya [illegible], no. [illegible]

TEXT: The authors examined the effect of gamma irradiation upon disaccomodation in nickel-zinc ferrites of the types Φ-1000 (F-1000), Φ-600 (F-600) and Φ-250 (F-250) between -200° and 0°C. The irradiation was performed with [illegible] r-equiv of Co^{60} at the Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute [illegible] Karpov), using a K-[illegible] (K-[illegible]) universal apparatus (Ref. [illegible]). The specimens were placed into the cylindrical irradiator [illegible] mm, active volume = [illegible] liters. The radiation dose was [illegible] r/sec. [illegible] of the specimens irradiated at [illegible] were placed in a [illegible] used in a Dewar [illegible] with the [illegible]

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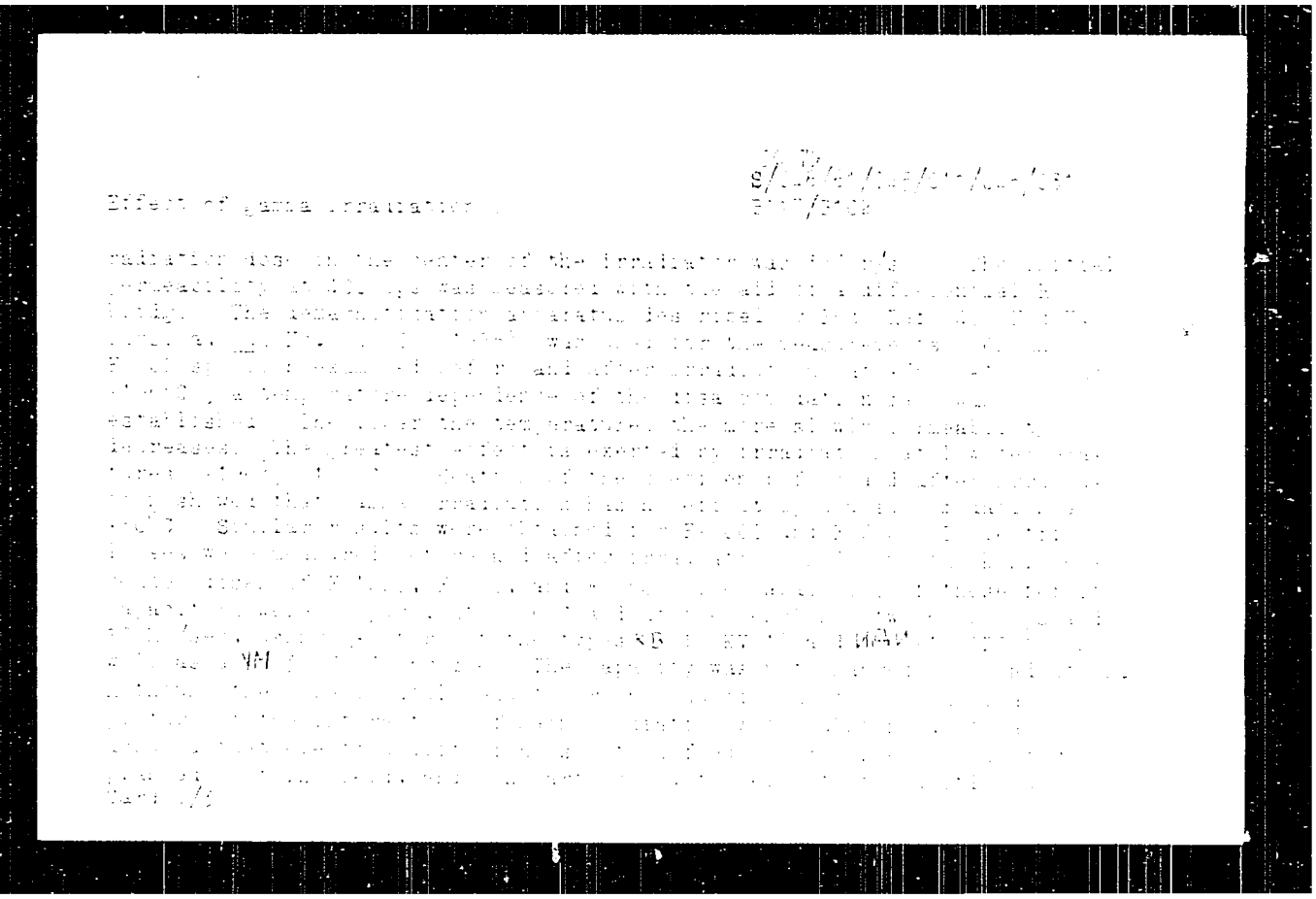

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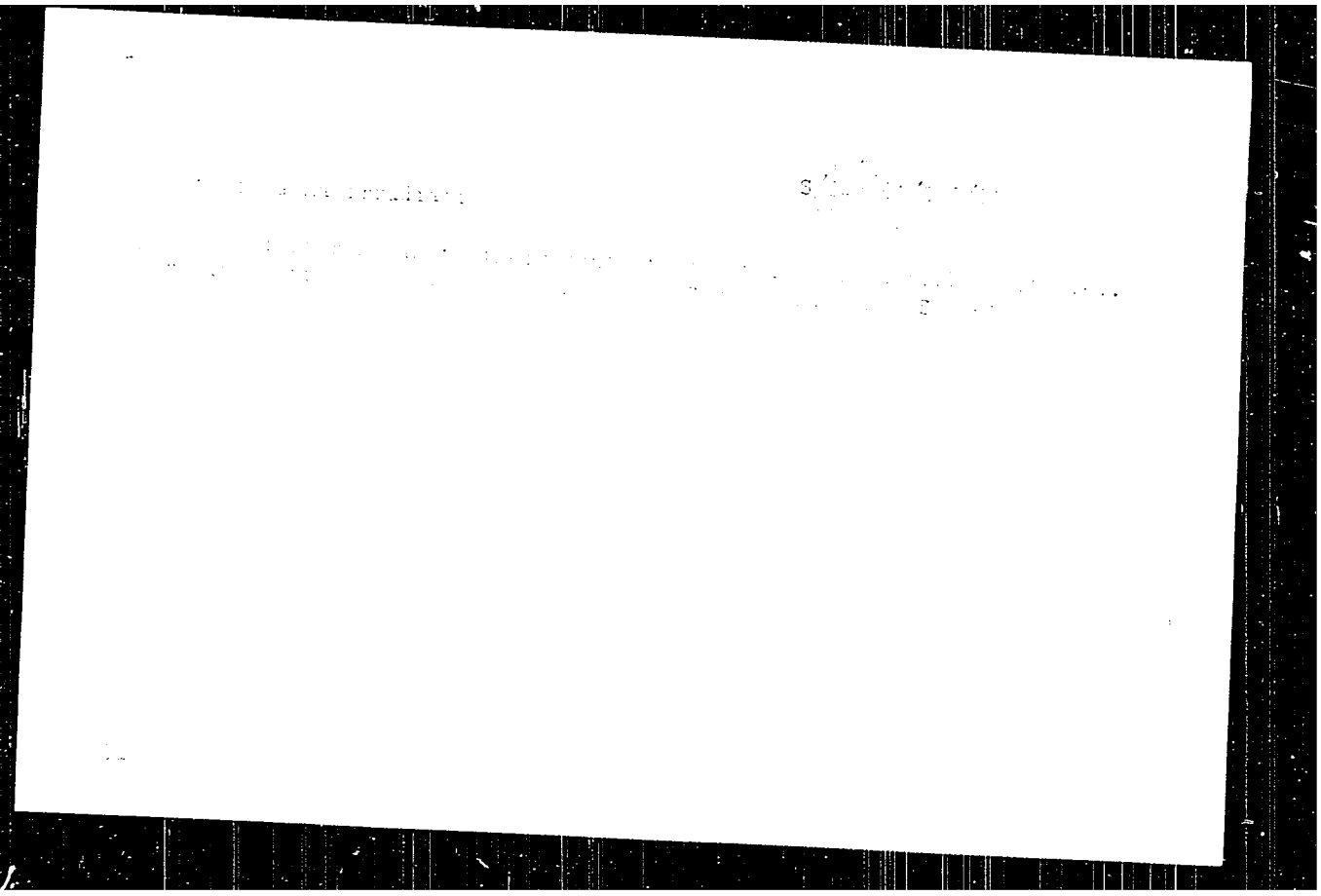
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0



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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

[illegible]

[illegible] effect of gamma and neutron [illegible]

[illegible]

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Relaksats. yavleniya v.met. i splavakh. M., Metallurgizdat, 1963, 256-257

TOPIC TAGS: gamma irradiation, neutron irradiation, internal friction, copper, irradiation, flexural vibration, temperature dependence, amplitude dependence

TRANSLATION: Irradiation of samples with gamma rays was carried out on a K-20,000 apparatus with a Co^{60} source, with neutrons from a Pu-Be source (100 curies Po), and in nuclear reactors. Internal friction was measured by flexural vibration of the samples on a Forster type apparatus in the interval from -196° to +200°.

Card 1/3

[illegible] from -70 to [illegible] friction increases [illegible]

[illegible]

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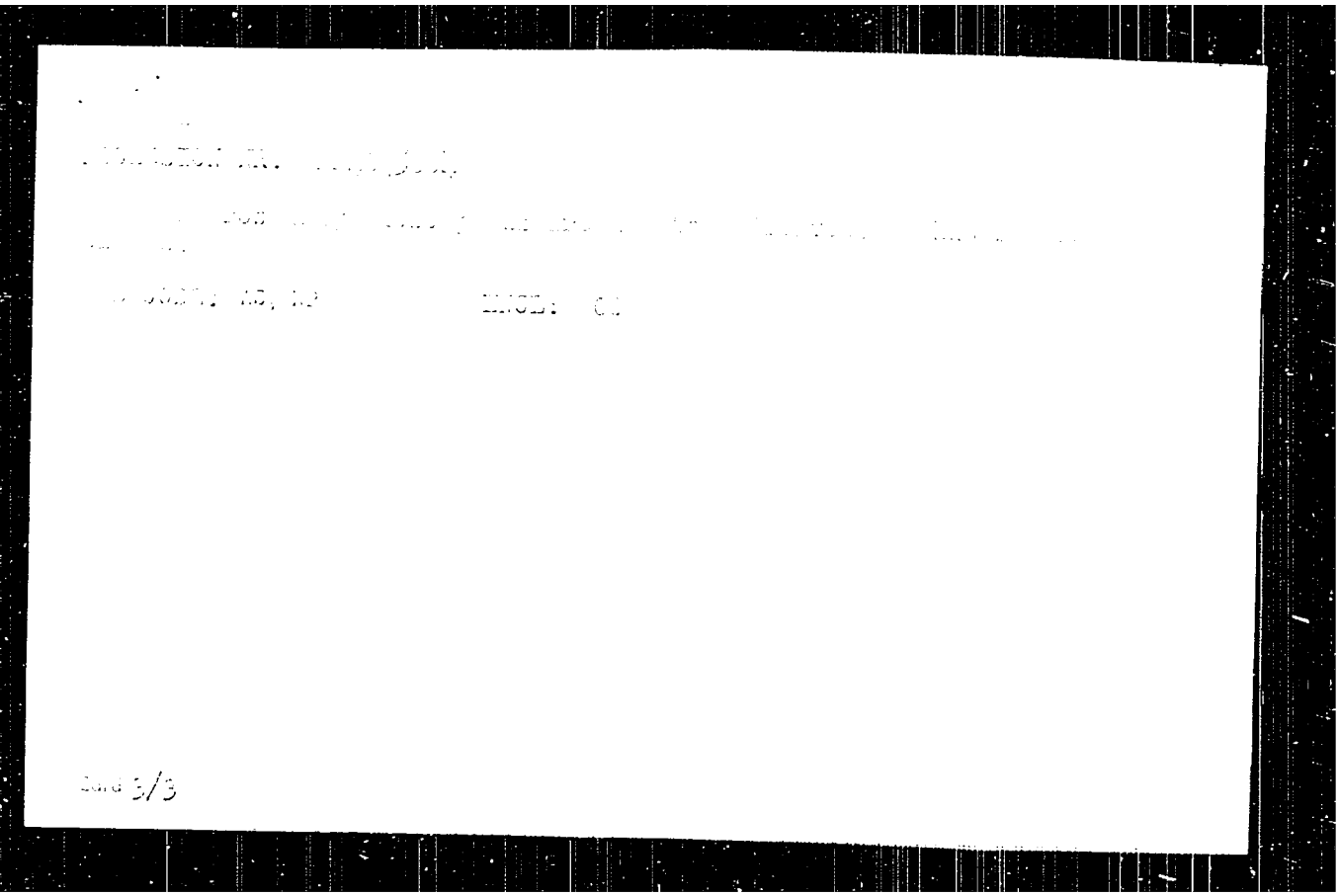
"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0



Card 3/3

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

Radiation polymerization of ... S/190/63/005/004/020/020
B101/B220

From a comparison of the IR spectra of monomer and polymer it was concluded that in the course of polymerization the C=C bonds are opened.

SUBMITTED: July 26, 1962

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

L 17094-63 EPR/EWP(j)/EPF(c)/EWT(m)/EDS AFFTC/ASD Ps-4/Pc-4/Pr-4
ACCESSION NR: AP3004711 RM/WW/AR S/0190/63/005/008/1255/1262

AUTHORS: Ivanov, V. S.; Medvedev, Yu. V.; Vasilenko, V. F.; Breger, A. Kh.; Osipov, V. B.; Gol'din, V. A. 17 77

TITLE: Studies in radiation polymerization. 2. The radiation polymerization of piperylene 19

SOURCE: Vy*sokomolekulyarny*ye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 8, 1963, 1255-1262

TOPIC TAGS: radiation polymerization, piperylene, radiolysis, Co^{60}, carbon tetrachloride, argon, krypton

ABSTRACT: Samples of piperylene monomer were placed in sealed glass ampules in an atmosphere of nitrogen, argon, or krypton, and subjected to gamma-irradiation by means of a Co^{60} installation. Following absorption of doses from 1 to 160 Mr, the ampules were opened, the gases subjected to chromatographic study. The obtained polymer was analyzed for viscosity and degree of unsaturation, and was studied by infrared spectroscopy. The gaseous products of radiolysis contained hydrogen, methane, ethylene, acetylene, divinyl and 98.5% piperylene. The degree of unsaturation of the polymer amounted to 84 and 87% for samples receiving 80 and 160 Mr respectively. It was found that the yield of the polymer increased with the

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L 17094-63

ACCESSION NR: AP3004711

2

irradiation dose and that the presence of nitrogen, argon, and krypton exerted a sensitizing effect on radiation polymerization. Infrared spectroscopy revealed that the structure of the polypiperylene consisted mainly of 1,4-trans chains, 1,2-trans chains, or of their combination, while the amount of cis-configurations had decreased trifold. It is concluded that in radiolysis the main line of cleavage of the piperylene molecule consists in the severance of the single bond between the fourth and fifth carbon atoms. The authors are deeply grateful to N. I. Leonova for assistance in infrared spectroscopy. Orig. art. has: 1 table, 2 charts, and 14 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Leningrad State University, Physical-Chemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 12Feb62 DATE ACQ: 28Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH NO REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 023

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

BREGER, A.Kh.; EL'TEKOV, V.A.; TERENT'YEV, B.M.; VAYNSHTEYN, B.I.; SYRKUS, N.P.; KRASNOSHCHEKOVA, N.A.; OSIPOV, V.B.; GOL'DIN, V.A.

Absorption of gamma-radiation energy in macrosystems. Dokl. AN SSSR 150 no.4:866-869 Je '63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova. Predstavleno akademikom V.A. Kargin.
(Gamma rays) (Heat exchangers)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

ACCESSION NR: AP4012181 S/0191/64/000/002/0003/0006

AUTHORS: Abkin, A. D.; Auer, A. L.; Breger, A. Kh.; Vaynshteyn, B. I.; Voropayev, Yu. V.; Gol'din, V. A.; Gromov, V. P.; Osipov, V. B.; Sy*rkus, N. P.; Ushakov, V. D.; Khomikovskiy, P. M.; Tsingister, V. A.; Chikin, Yu. A.

TITLE: Radiation polymerization of ethylene in enlarged laboratory apparatus.

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 2, 1964, 3-6

TOPIC TAGS: ethylene, radiation polymerization, reactor design, reactor surface area, reaction rate, polymer yield, reactor temperature field

ABSTRACT: Radiation polymerization of ethylene was conducted in laboratory reactors of 1-2 liter capacity (fig. 1 & 2). Based on tolerances admitted in this work, it was found that the temperature field can be calculated with sufficient accuracy. Comparison of reaction rates and yield of ethylene polymer shows that these factors are independent of the specific surface of the reaction space. Thus

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

ACCESSION NR: AP4012181

commercial scale apparatus can be designed by estimating the process rate and yield dependence on pressure, temperature and dosage rate without concern for specific surface area of the reactor. Orig. art. has: 1 Table and 5 Figures

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 00 DATE ACQ: 26Feb64 ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: MA NR REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

IVANOV, V.S.; SUKHIKH, T.A.; MEDVEDEV, Yu.V.; BREGER, A.Kh.; OSIPOV, V.B.; GOL'DIN, V.A.

Studies in radiation polymerization. Part 3: Radiation polymerization of piperylene in the channel complexon of urea. Vysokom. soed. 6 no. 5:780-780 My '64. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy univeritet i Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni Karpova, Leningrad.

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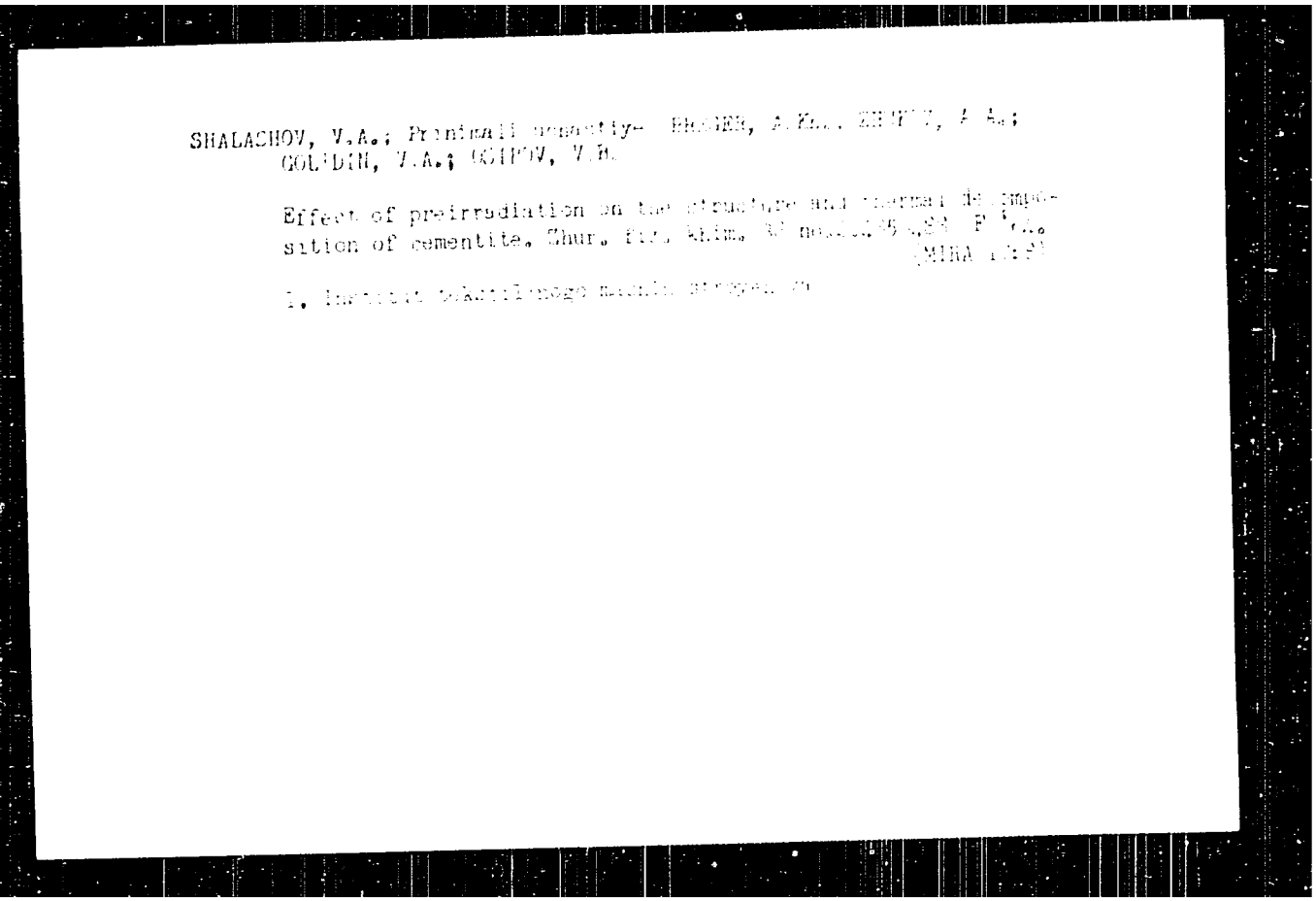

SHALACHOV, V.A.; Prinimali uchastiye- BROGER, A.Kh., ZHUKOV, A.A.; GOLIDIN, V.A.; OSIPOV, V.B.

Effect of preirradiation on the structure and thermal decomposition of cementite. Zhur. fiz. khim. 33 no.[illegible] F [illegible]. (MIRA [illegible])

1. Institut tekstil'nogo mashinostroyeniya

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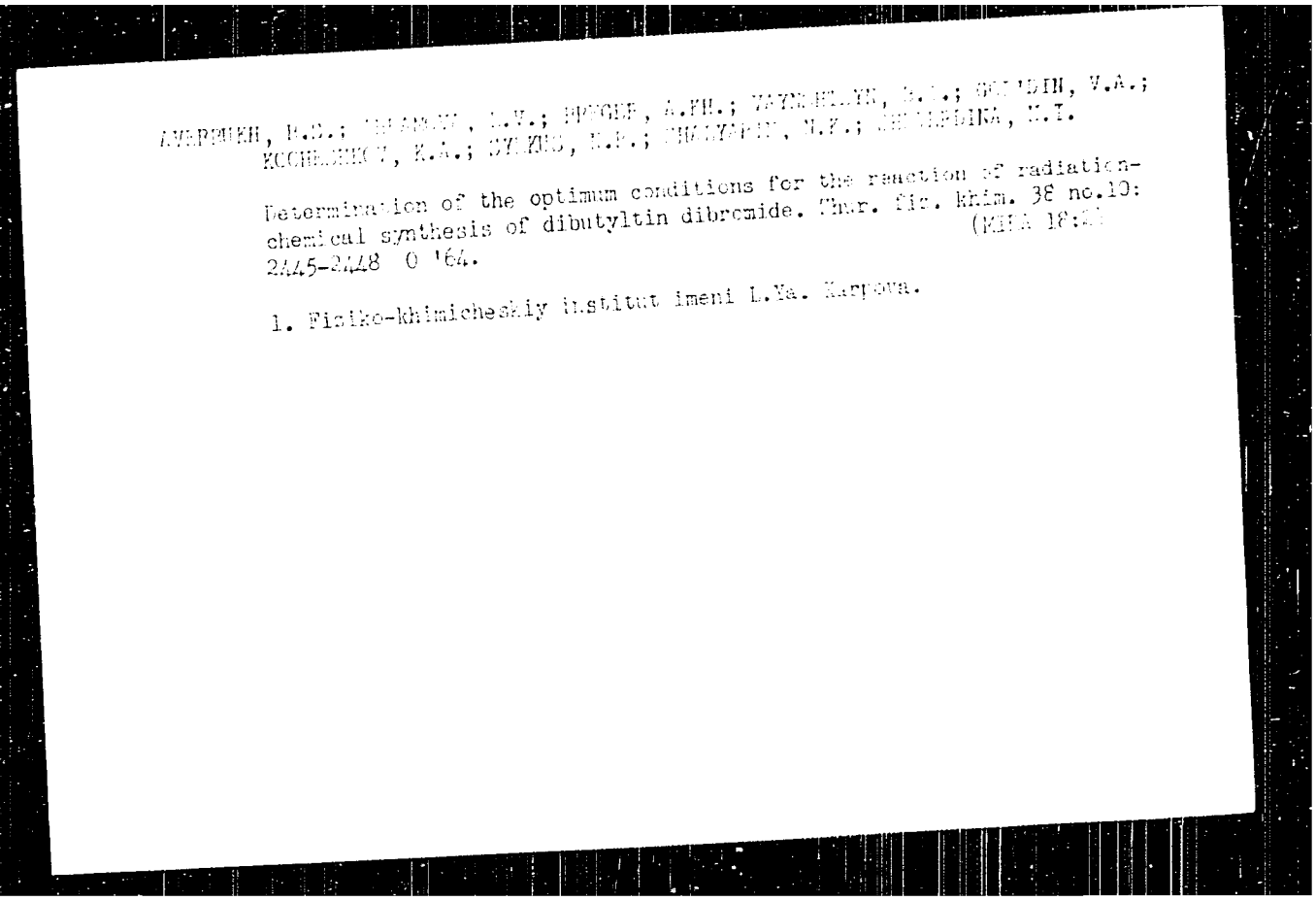

AVERBUKH, B.S.; [illegible], L.V.; [illegible], A.KH.; [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], V.A.; KOCHESHKOV, K.A.; [illegible], N.P.; [illegible], N.F.; [illegible], N.I.

Determination of the optimum conditions for the reaction of radiation-chemical synthesis of dibutyltin dibromide. Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.10: 2445-2448 O '64. (MIRA 18:[illegible])

1. Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut imeni L.Ya. Karpova.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

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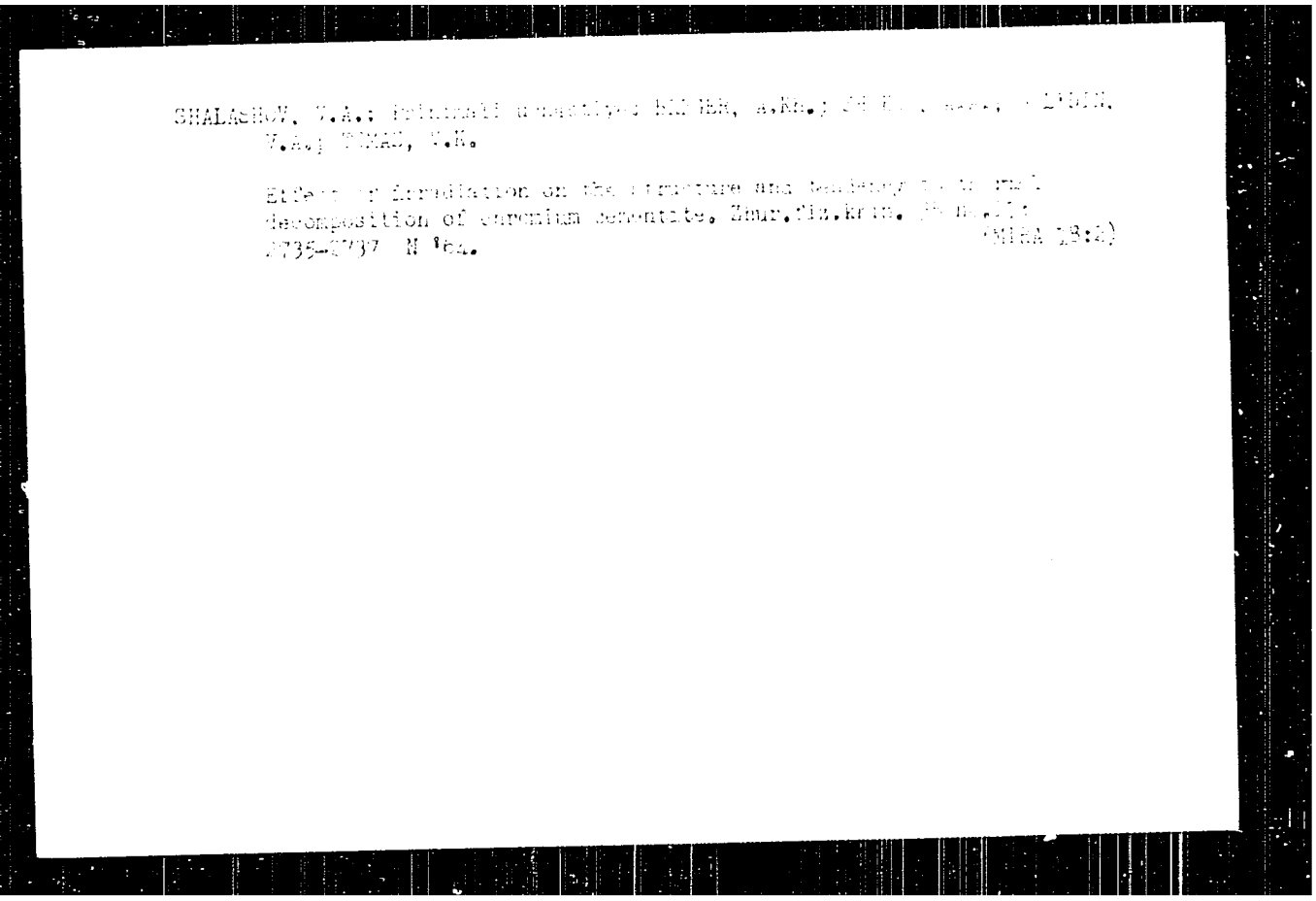

SHALASHOV, V.A.; Primaki [illegible] BRUGER, A.Kh.; [illegible] V.A.; [illegible], V.K.

Effect of irradiation on the structure and tendency to thermal decomposition of chromium cementite. Zhur.fiz.khim. [illegible] 2735-2737 N '64. (MIRA 18:2)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

L 7875-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/EWA(b)/EWA(1) RM

ACC NR: AP5025035 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0084/0084

AUTHORS: Medvedev, Yu. V.; Ivanov, V. S.; Ivanova, L. I.; Breger, A. Kh.; Osipov, Yu. B.; Gol'din, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining polychloroprene. Class 39, No. 173947

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 84

TOPIC TAGS: rubber, chloroprene, polychloroprene, polymer, polymerization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining polychloroprene by polymerization of chloroprene under the influence of γ-radiation. To regulate the molecular weight and structure of the polymer, the polymerization is carried out in the presence of amine and phenol type stabilizers.

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 12Feb62

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UDC: 678.762.2.002.2

Card 1/1

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

(A) L 11593-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWA(c)/ETC(m) RPL WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6000355 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/021/0048/0048

AUTHORS: Ivanov, V. S.; Smirnova, V. K.; Boryaz, V. N.; Migunova, I. I.; Abramova, A. M.; Sidorova, T. I.; Kharitonov, N. P.; Breger, A. Kh.; Gol'din, V.A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for obtaining graft copolymers. Class 39, No. 176069

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 21, 1965, 48

TOPIC TAGS: polymer, copolymerization, graft copolymer, radiation polymerization, imide, maleic acid

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for obtaining graft copolymers on the basis of poly-organosiloxanes by the interaction of ionizing radiation with a polyorganosiloxane powder in the presence of modifying additives. To improve the physicochemical properties of the graft copolymers and their thermal stability and solvent stability, imides, e.g., N-substituted imides of maleic acid, are used as modifying additives. The radiation dosage is 0.3--8 Mrad and the intensity of radiation is 0.05--0.7 Mrad per hour.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 20Jul64

Card 1/1 HW UDC: 678.84:537.531.547.462.3

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

ACC NR: AT7006847 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0164/0172

AUTHOR: Pochuro, N. S. (Professor, Doctor of technical sciences); Gol'din, V. I.; Merkur'yev, A. N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Decomposition of pure hydrocarbons during electroerosive machining using a dynamoelectric pulse generator

SOURCE: Moscow. Eksperimental'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallorezhushchikh stankov. Khimicheskiye reaktsii organicheskikh produktov v elektricheskikh razryadakh (Chemical reactions of organic products in electric discharges), Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1966, 164-172

TOPIC TAGS: electroerosion, alkane, aromatic hydrocarbon, cyclohexane

ABSTRACT: The effect of various types of hydrocarbons used as interelectrode media (n-heptane, n-octane, n-decane, tetradecane, cyclohexane, benzene, o-xylene, tetralin) on the chemical reactions taking place during electroerosive machining was studied under conditions approximating those prevailing in the operation of making holes (d = 20 mm) in steel parts. The power source was an MIG-2B dynamoelectric generator with a pulse repetition frequency of 600 cycles. The physicochemical properties of the pure hydrocarbons were found to have a considerable effect on the characteristics of the process of electroerosive machining of the metal. Empirical equations are derived

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ACC NR: AT7006847

for the decomposition of the hydrocarbons. Thermodynamic calculations and results of oscillographic analysis showed that the energy expended on the chemical processes varies widely and amounts to 5.52-27.92% of the total energy of the pulse for paraffins and cyclohexane, 1.73-6.52% for benzene and o-xylene, and 10.02-11.36% for tetralin. The erosion of the anode and the total electrode wear increase in the series: cyclohexane, paraffin hydrocarbons, aromatic hydrocarbons. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 6 tables and 1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07,13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 002

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

54110
187530

AUTHORS: Korshunov, B. G., Gol'din, V. I.

TITLE: Fusibility in binary systems which are formed from tungsten hexachloride and molybdenum pentachloride with the chlorides of aluminum and iron

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 6, no 7, 1961, 1642 - 1644

TEXT: Owing to the high vapor tensions occurring in chlorides and oxychlorides of tungsten and molybdenum at the chlorination temperature, they are well suited for removing admixtures from the minerals. Since they contain, however, iron- and aluminum chloride impurities the authors studied the reaction of tungsten hexachloride and molybdenum chloride with aluminum and iron chlorides. This is of importance not only for the joint condensation of the chlorides, but also for the application of metallic W and Mo coatings by reduction from the gaseous chlorides. WCl_6 and $MoCl_5$ are produced according to Ref. 9(Rukovodstvo po preparativnoy neorganicheskoy khimii pod red. G. Brauera I. L. M., 1956). Melting temperatures:

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

Fusibility in binary systems...

WCl_6 = 275°C; $MoCl_5$ = 194°C; $AlCl_3$ = 194°C; $FeCl_3$ = 307°C. The cooling curves were recorded by means of a Kurnakovkov thermometer, the temperatures were measured by means of a Cr-Al thermocouple. Melting was done in Stepanov vessels which, after displacing the air by means of chlorine had been sealed and placed into the furnace. Owing to the chlorine atmosphere the thermal dissociation of WCl_6 and $MoCl_5$ was reduced. The portions added weighed 4-5 g, the cooling rate was 4-5°C/min. As is shown in Fig. 1 a eutectic is formed in the system WCl_6-$AlCl_3$ at 30% by weight $AlCl_3$ and a melting temperature of 168 ± 2°C. The points characterize the polymorphous transformation of WCl_6 at 223 - 174°C. In the concentration range WCl_6 = 100 - 62% primarily γ- WCl_6 -, between 62 - 62%, β- WCl_6 - and between 62 - 54%, α-WCl_6 crystal are separated. At a lower WCl_6 content $AlCl_3$ crystallizes primarily on undercooling of the melts which is also characteristic of $AlCl_3$. A tendency to undercooling is observed also in the eutectic. Melts with WCl_6 and $MoCl_5$ are dark brown. WCl_6 crystallization

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

S/078/61/006/007/008/014
B110/B202

Fusibility in binary systems...

has a low thermal effect. In the WCl_6 - $FeCl_3$ system (Fig. 2), the eutectic is at 4.5 % by weight Fe and at 224 ± 2°C. The effects of the γ-$WCl_6 \rightleftarrows \beta$-$WCl_6$ transition at 222°C could not be observed due to the superposition of crystallization effects of the eutectic. The effects of the transition of β-$WCl_6 \rightleftarrows \alpha$-$WCl_6$ at 222°C were observed in a wide concentration range. The eutectic of $MoCl_5$-$AlCl_3$ (Fig. 3) is at 44 % by weight Al and at 121 ± 2°C. $AlCl_3$ crystallization takes place on undercooling of the system. In the $MoCl_5$ - $FeCl_3$ (Fig. 4), the eutectic is at 37 % by weight and at 88 ± 2°C. There are 4 figures and 10 Soviet-bloc references.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology im. M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED: June 11, 1960

Card 3/7

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

S/149/62/000/001/003/003
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Korshunov, B. G., Gol'din, V. I., Averkiyeva, L. A.

TITLE: Refining of tungsten hexachloride and molybdenum pentachloride from admixtures of iron and aluminum chlorides

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy, Tsvetnaya metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 101 - 106

TEXT: For the purpose of simplifying the technology of chlorination methods in the reprocessing of tungsten and molybdenum-containing materials, tests were performed to refine gaseous WCl_6 and $MoCl_5$ from iron and aluminum chlorides. The methods of fusibility and tensometry were used to study the interaction of components in the WCl_6-NaCl, WCl_6-KCl, $MoCl_5$-NaCl, $MoCl_5$-KCl systems. The absence of a chemical interaction in the aforementioned systems on the one hand, and the possibility of formation of low-volatile compounds $Na(K)FeCl_4$ and $Na(K)AlCl_4$ on the other hand, was taken as a basis to develop a method of refining tungsten and molybdenum chlorides from $FeCl_3$ and $AlCl_3$ with the aid of alkali metals. The refining of WCl_6 and $MoCl_5$ was performed in a 40-mm diameter column filled with NaCl or KCl lumps (Figure 5). The refining conditions were estab-

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Refining of tungsten hexachloride and...

lished. The WCl_6 or $MoCl_5$ sublimate obtained by refining, contained less than 0.00[illegible]% Fe_2O_3 and 0.00[illegible]% Al_2O_3 per WO_3 or Mo_3 weight. There are 6 figures and 20 references, 18 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical Technology) Kafedra tekhnologii redkikh i rasseyannykh elementov (Department of the Technology of Rare and Dispersed Elements)

SUBMITTED: February 11, 1961

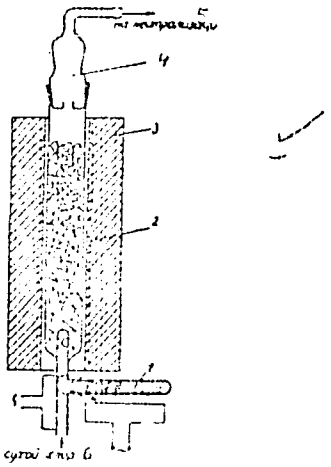

Fig. 3: A column for refining tungsten and molybdenum chlorides
Legend: 1 - evaporator; 2 - salt column; 3 - electric furnace; 4 - condenser; 5 - for neutralization; 6 - dry chlorine.

Card 2/2

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GOL'DIN, V.M., inzh.

Street construction in Prague. Gor. khoz. Mosk. 35 [illegible]-5 Ap '61. (MIRA 34:8)

(Prague--Streets)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

S/020/60/133/04/02/031
C111/C222

24.6600

AUTHOR: Gol'din, V.Ya.

TITLE: Characteristic Difference Scheme for Nonstationary Kinetic Equation

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 133, No. 4, pp. 748-751

TEXT: For a nonstationary work of a reactor, the density of the number of neutrons $\psi(P, \bar{e}, v, t)$ is a function of the point P in the reactor, the unit vector $\bar{e}$ of the velocity, the velocity v of the neutrons, and the time t. The function ψ satisfies the linear (kinetic) integro-differential equation of Boltzmann. The author considers approximatively the case of an isotropic scattering with v = 1 so that the mentioned equation appears in the form

$$\frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial \bar{e}} + \alpha \psi - \beta n = q(P, \bar{e}, t) \quad (1)$$

where n is the mean density of the number of neutrons, q is the density of the sources of neutrons and α, β are coefficients. The author proposes a method for the construction of the characteristic difference schemes for (1), where the solution of the obtained system of equations is simplified

Card 1/2

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Characteristic Difference Scheme for Nonstationary Kinetic Equation

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by reduction to the difference scheme of the corresponding integral equation. The stability of the considered process is guaranteed in the class of continuous solutions.

The author thanks A. N. Tikhonov, A. A. Samarskiy and N. I. Volchinskaya for discussions. There are 7 references: 4 Soviet, 2 American and 1 English.

PRESENTED: April 1, 1960, by M. V. Keldysh, Academician

SUBMITTED: March 31, 1960

Card 2/2

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

L 19001-65 EWT(d) Pg-4 IJP(c)/SSD/AFWL/AEDC(a)/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP5001457 S/0208/64/004/006/1078/1087

AUTHOR: Gol'din, V. Ya. (Moscow)

TITLE: Quasidiffusion method for solving the kinetic equation

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 4, no. 6, 1964, 1078-1087

TOPIC TAGS: kinetic equation, diffusion, Boltzmann equation, neutron flux

ABSTRACT: The author treats the Boltzmann linear integro-differential equation

$$\frac{1}{v}\frac{\partial\varphi}{\partial t} + \Omega\nabla\varphi + \Sigma\varphi = \int \varphi(r, \Omega', v', t)\, w(\mu_0, v' \to v)\, dv'd\Omega' + s(r, \Omega, v, t) \qquad (1)$$

subject to the condition that the exterior surface S is convex and the neutron flow onto S from the outside is equal to zero. By a series of transformations, this problem is converted to a generalization of that of solving the diffusion problem. These can be handled by any one of a number of standard methods. The quasidiffusion method proposed here makes it possible to decrease significantly the number of iterations of the whole equation, transferring a large part of the work in defining the critical parameters to a system of equations of the diffusion type. Two

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6

examples are given to illustrate convergence of the iterative method in the case of an inhomogeneous diffusion equation; the author gives results of computing neutron flow in a system which is a homogeneous sphere of radius R_1 (1-st zone) surrounded by a homogeneous spherical shell, of thickness in $R_2 - R_1$ (2-nd zone) with parameters

$$\alpha^{(1)}=0.6045, \quad \alpha^{(2)}=0.6888$$
$$\beta^{(1)}=0.4351, \quad \beta^{(2)}=0.6888 \qquad (2)$$
$$R_1=7 \text{ см}, \quad R_2=14 \text{ см}.$$

"In conclusion I express my gratitude to A. N. Tikhnov, A. A. Samarskiy, and B. L. Rozhdestvenskiy for their discussions, and to R. A. Volkovaya, V. K. Sidorovaya and T. V. Shishovaya for the programming and computations." Orig. art. has: 31 formulas and 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Mar64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MA, NP NR REF SOV: 007 OTHER: 000

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L 16114-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP5025119 SOURCE CODE: UR/0208/65/005/005/0938/0944

AUTHOR: Gol'din, V. Ya. (Moscow); Kalitkin, N. N. (Moscow); Shishova, T. V. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Nonlinear difference schemes for hyperbolic equations

SOURCE: Zhurnal vychislitel'noy matematiki i matematicheskoy fiziki, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 938-944

TOPIC TAGS: hyperbolic equation, computer technology

ABSTRACT: In solving multidimensional problems, the limitation of the memory speed of even and most advanced computers allowed only the use of rough networks. The degree of accuracy of first-order schemes was thus insufficient and it was desirable to consider schemes of a higher degree of accuracy. However, with rough networks even these schemes did not yield the qualitative aspect of the solution. A method for constructing nonlinear (even for linear problems) schemes was suggested which preserved the qualitative behavior of the schemes of the first order which, however, had a higher degree of accuracy. The authors thank A. N. Tikhonov and A. A. Samarskiy for consultation and G. V. Danilov.

UDC: 518:517.944/.947

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

L 16114-66

ACC NR: AP5025119

B. M. Marchenko for assistance. Orig. art. has: 15 formulas, 5 figures and 4 tables.

SUB CODE: 09,12/ SUBM DATE: 25Jan65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 001

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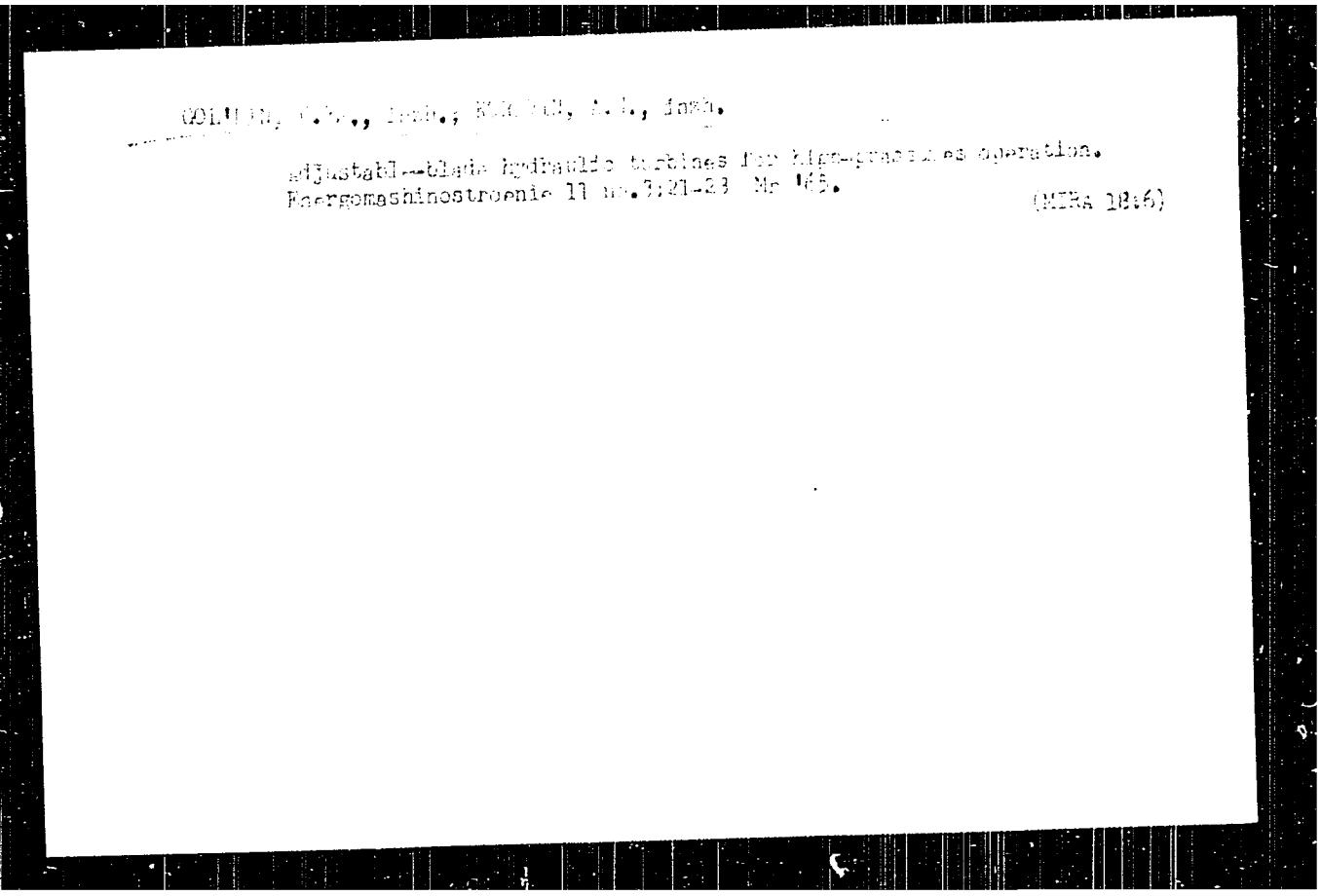

GOL'[illegible], [illegible], inzh.; [illegible], [illegible], inzh.

Adjustable-blade hydraulic turbines for high-pressures operation. Energomashinostroenie 11 no.3:21-23 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

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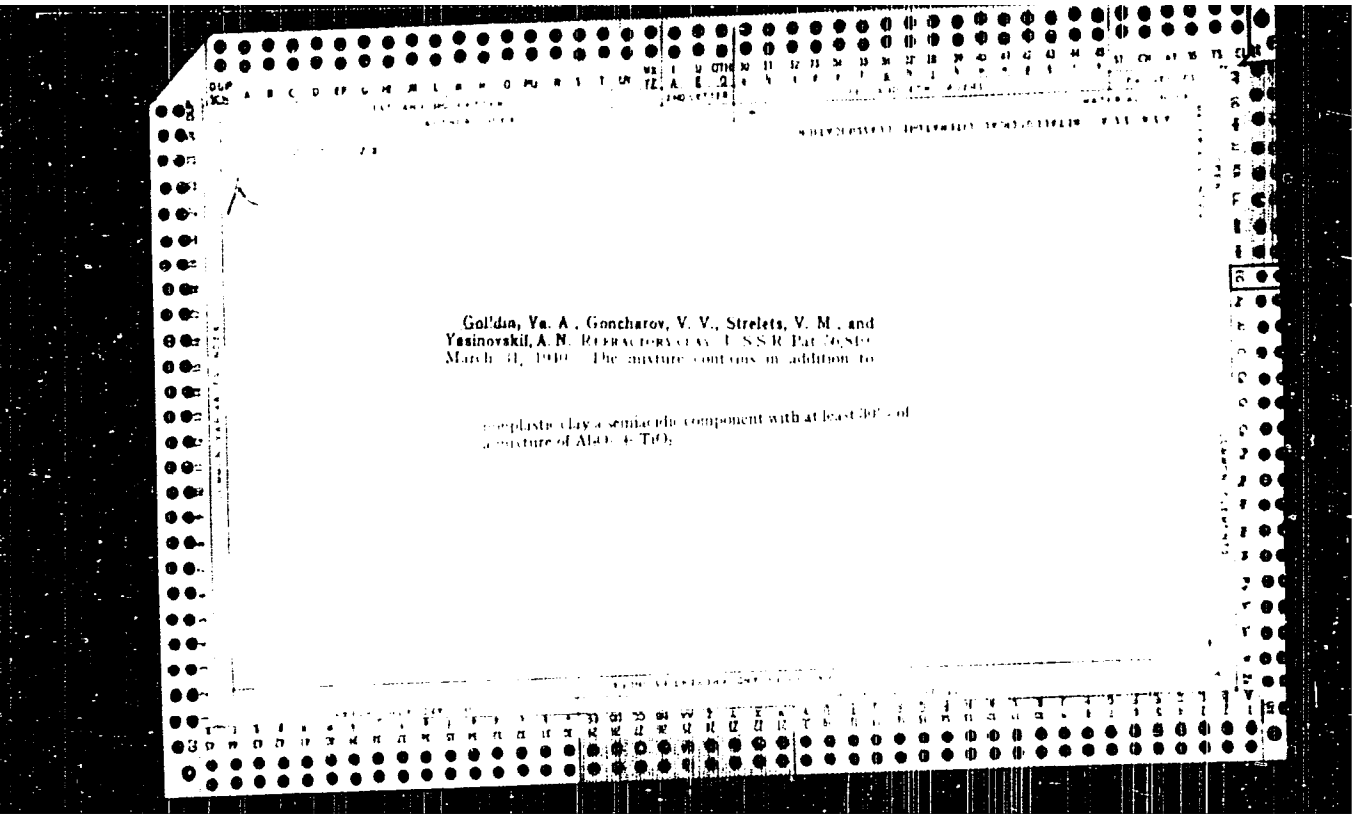

Gol'din, Ya. A., Goncharov, V. V., Strelets, V. M., and Yasinovskii, A. N. Refractory clay. U.S.S.R. Pat. 76,819. March 31, 1940. The mixture contains in addition to

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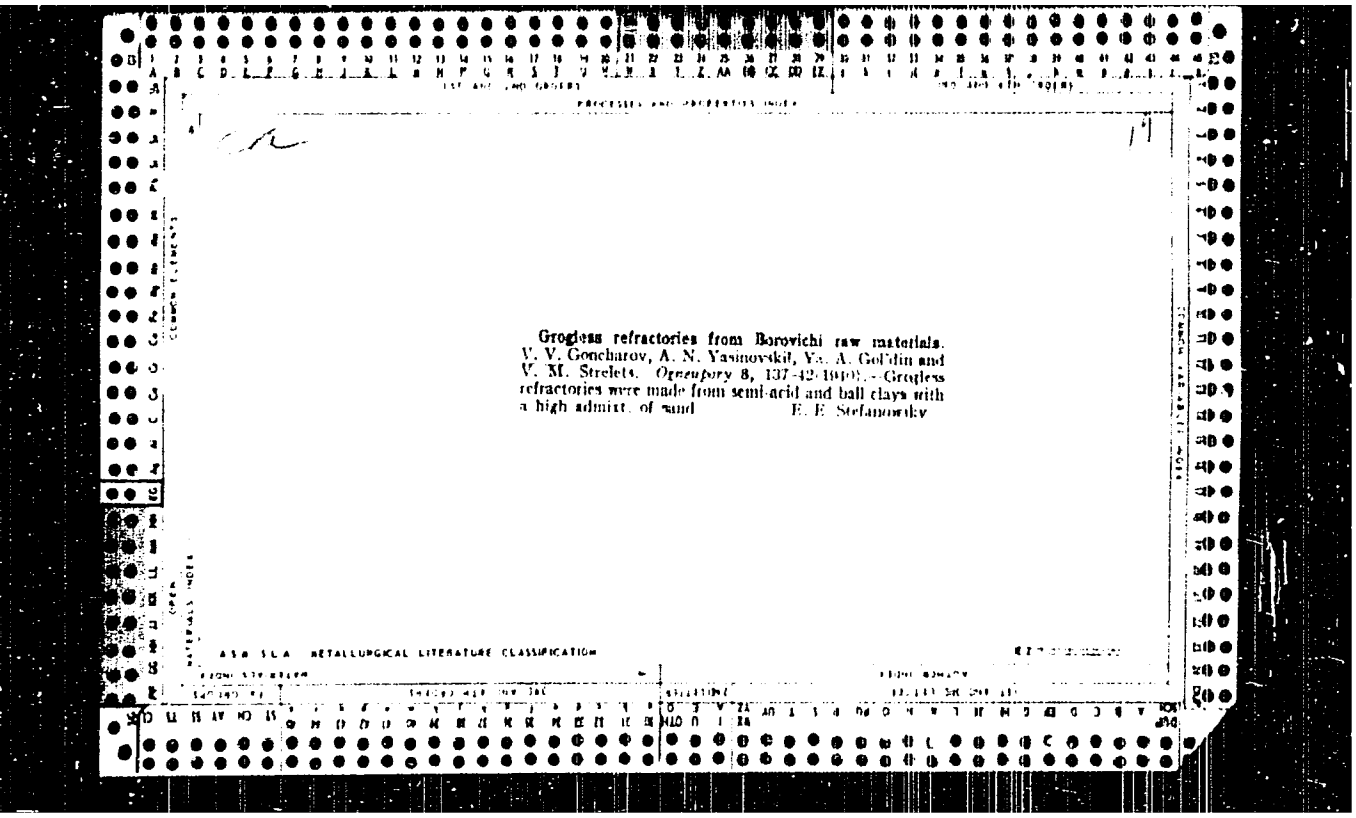

Grogless refractories from Borovichi raw materials. V. V. Goncharov, A. N. Yasinovskii, Ya. A. Gol'din and V. M. Strelets. *Ogneupory* 8, 137-42(1940).—Grogless refractories were made from semi-acid and ball clays with a high admixt. of sand E. E. Stefanovsky

ASM SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

GOL'DIN Ya. A.

Manufacture of heat resistant lightweight refractories with a bulk density of 0.6 to 1.0 by using combustible admixtures. S. V. Glebov, Ya. A. Gol'din, E. A. German, and V. M. Sirelis. *Vsesoyuz. Gosudarst. Inst. Nauch. Issledovatel. i Proekt. Rabot Ogneupor. Prom., Inst. Ogneupor., Leningr. Ogneupory*, 1945, pp. 114-39. Extensive data are given on laboratory and commercial scale manufacture of lightweight refractories with the aid of combustible admixtures. A flowsheet is given. B.Z.K.

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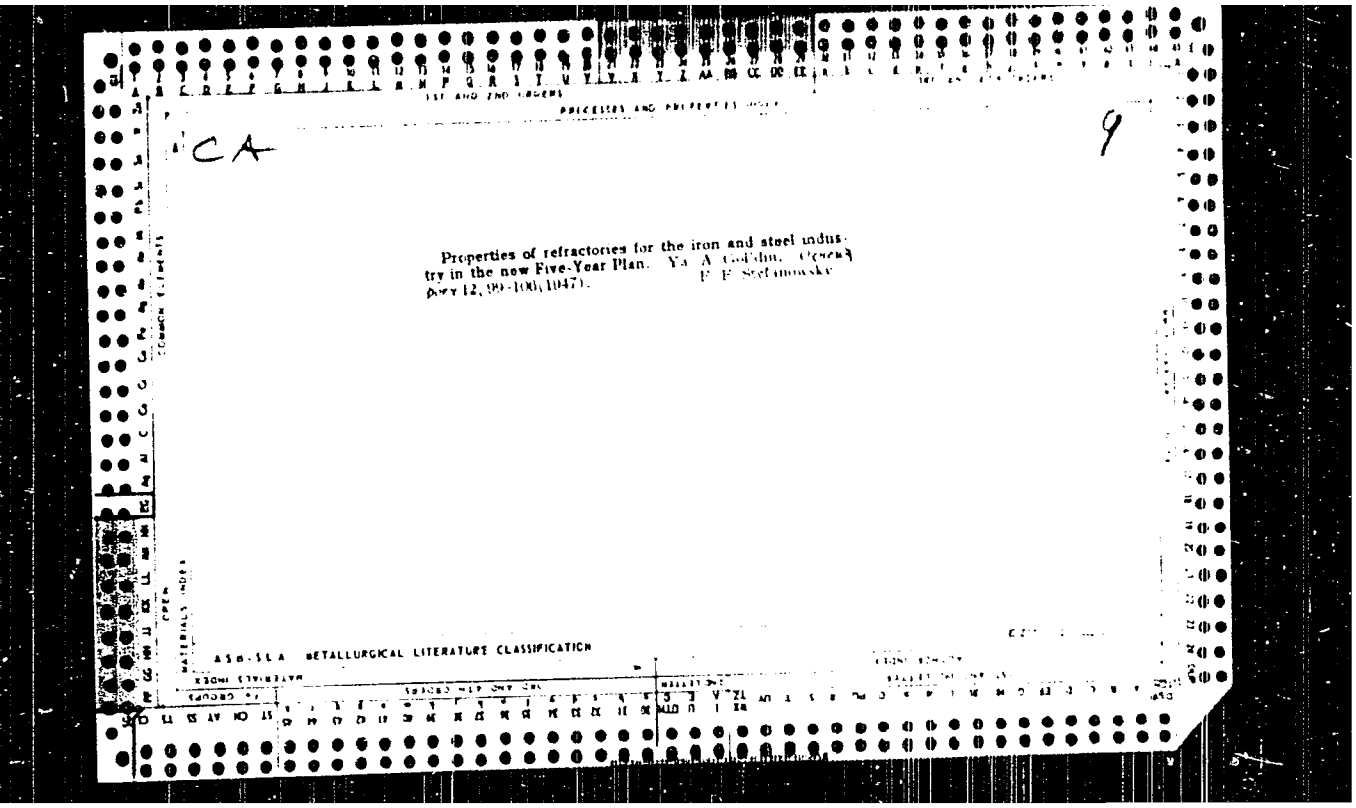

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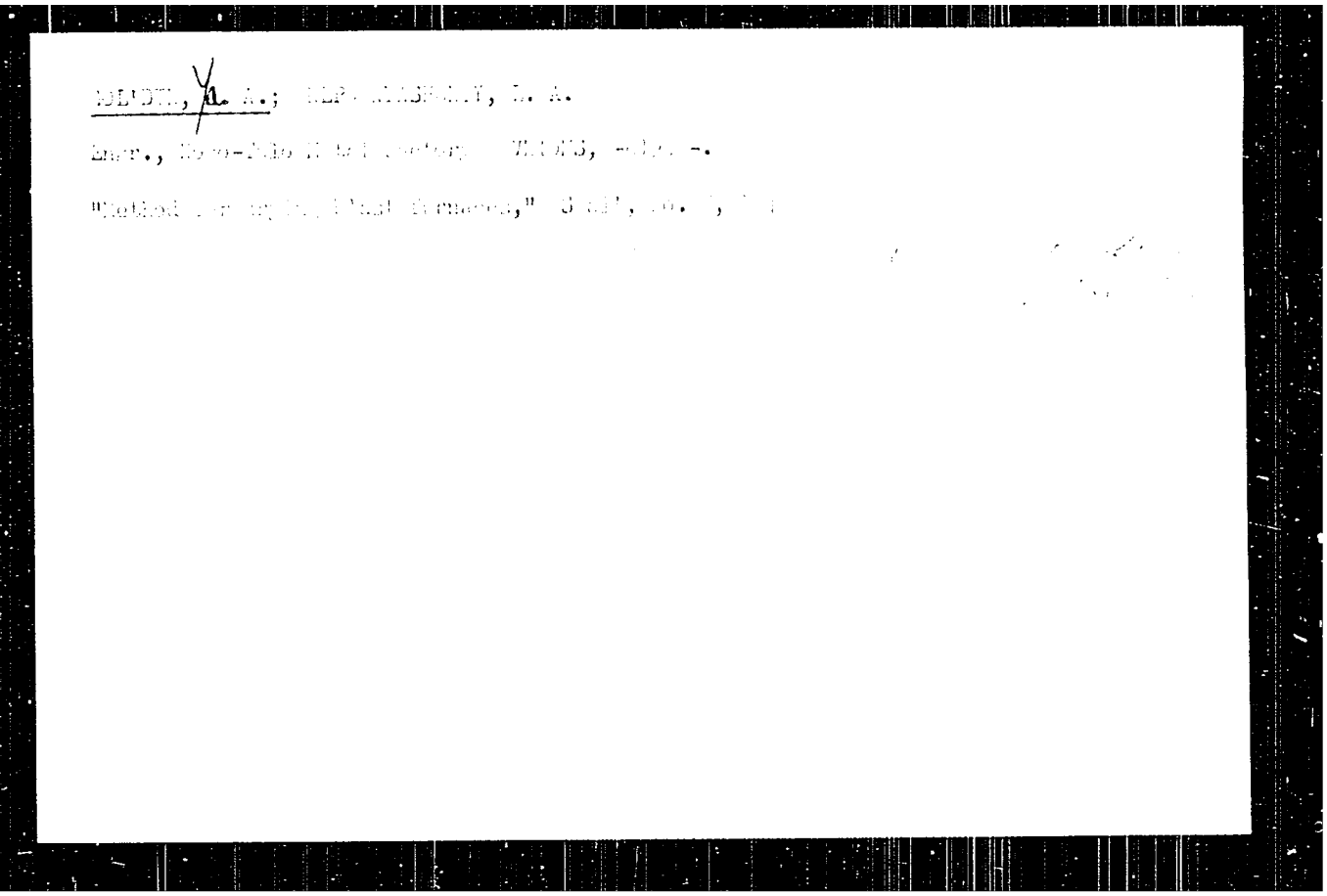

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

GOL'DIN, Yakov Aleksandrovich; FIDEL'MAN, Moisey Emmanuilovich; SAL'NIKOV, G., vedushchiy redaktor; NOVIK, A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technical standardization in the production of refractory materials] Tekhnicheskoe normirovanie v ogneupornom proizvodstve. Kiev, Gos. izd-vo tekhn. lit-ry USSR, 1956. 122 p. (MLRA 9:10)
(Refractory materials) (Production standards)

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GOL'DIN, Ya.A., referent.

High-density silicon carbide refractory materials. Biul. TSNIIGHM
no.1[illegible]:62-64 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Silicon carbide) (Refractory materials)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0"

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GOL'DIN, Ya.A., referent.

Basic open-hearth furnaces in the U.S.A. Biul. TSNIICHM no.22:57 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(United States--Open-hearth furnaces)

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GOL'DIN, Ya.A., referent.

Using arc weld refractory materials for open-hearth furnace roofs.
Biul. TSNIICHM no.22:59 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(United States--Open-hearth furnaces)

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GOL'DIN, Ya.A., referent.

New design of flat suspended crowns. Biul. TSNIICHM no.5:59 '58.
(Metallurgical furnaces) (MIRA 11:5)

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KOROBOV, P.I.; [illegible]KOV, V.[illegible]; [illegible], A.F.; [illegible]KIY, A.A.; SHEVYAKOV, L.D.; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]KOV, Ye.[illegible]; P[illegible]OVSKIY, M.A.; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible], V.Ye.; [illegible]A, [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]F.; [illegible]; [illegible], A.V.; VO[illegible], L.[illegible]; IPATOV, P.[illegible]; [illegible]OV, P.P.; [illegible]; [illegible]; [illegible], M.B.; [illegible], V.[illegible]; [illegible], V.N.; T[illegible], A.[illegible]; [illegible], Ya.A.; DZ[illegible]IDZE, [illegible]; [illegible], S.P.; [illegible]; [illegible], [illegible]; MA[illegible]KO, M.P.; [illegible], [illegible]P.; [illegible]; P[illegible], M.A.; [illegible], A.F.; [illegible]; S[illegible]DOV, O.[illegible]; V[illegible]DOV, V.[illegible]; ZUBA[illegible], S.[illegible]; S[illegible]KO, [illegible].

Nikolai Nikolaevich [illegible]ry. Gor.zhur. no.6:76 Je '60. (MIRA 14:2)

(Patrikeev, Nikolai Nikolaevich, 1[illegible]0-1960)

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ARUTYUNOV, N.B.; LEONIDOV, N.K.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; POLOTSK, S.M., red.; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn. red.

[Technological progress in ferrous metallurgy; blast furnace practice] Tekhnicheskii progress v chernoi metallurgii SSSR; domennoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 480 p. (MIRA 14:8)

1. Direktor TSentral'nogo instituta informatsii chernoy metallurgii (for Arutyunov). 2. TSentral'nyy institut informatsii chernoy metallurgii i Gosudarstvennyy institut po proyektirovaniyu metallurgicheskikh zavodov (for Leonidov)

(Blast furnaces)

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AFANAS'YEV, S.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; BARSKIY, B.S., dotsent; YEFROYMOVICH, Yu.Ye., kand.tekhn.nauk; KAGANOV, V.Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; KATOMIN, B.N., inzh.; LEYKIN, V.Ye., inzh.; LUR'YE, I.N., inzh.; MIKHAYLOV, O.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; NETESIN, A.Ye., inzh.; ORMAN, M.Ye., inzh.; RUTES, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHNEYEROV, Ya.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; OYKS, G.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; GOL'DIN, Yu.A., glavnyy red.; PETTSYNA, V.I., red.izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Technological progress in Soviet ferrous metallurgy; steelmaking] Tekhnicheskii progress v chernoi metallurgii SSSR; staleplavil'noe proizvodstvo. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 493 p. (MIRA 14:4)

(Steel--Metallurgy)

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BYKOV, G.A., inzh.; BIRFEL'D, A.G., inzh.; GENDEL'MAN, B.R., inzh.;
YEGORYCHEV, G.M., inzh.; KRICHEVSKIY, G.M., inzh.;
PISTRAK, M.Ya., inzh.; TAYTS, A.A., kand. tekhn. nauk;
FRIMES, A.P., inzh.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; IVANOV, A.N., red.;
LANOVSKAYA, M.R., red. izd-va; POBUZHINSKAYA, L.V., tekhn.red.

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(Electric motors) (Automatic control)
(Metallurgical plants--Electric equipment)

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VINOGRADOV, V.S., inzh.; AL'TGAUZEN, M.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; POLYAKOV, V.G., inzh.; KULOCHKIN, A.N., inzh.; KAMAZIN, V.I., doktor tekhn. nauk; ZAIKIN, S.A., inzh.; OSTROVSKIY, G.I., inzh.[deceased]; NAUMENKO, P.I., inzh.; BOBRUSHKIN, L.G., inzh.; RUSTAMOV, I.I., inzh.; SHIFRIN, I.I., inzh.; GOLOVANOV, G.A., inzh.; KRASOVSKIY, L.A., inzh.; TSIMBALENKO, L.N., inzh.; RAVIKOVICH, I.M., inzh.; BAZILEVICH, S.V., kand. tekhn.nauk; ZORIN, I.F., inzh.; GUBAREV, S.N., inzh.; TIKHOVIDOV, A.F., inzh.; SHITOV, I.S., inzh.; GAMAYUROV, A.I., inzh.; KUSEMBAYEV, Kh.N., inzh.; DERNYAREV, S.I., inzh.; VORONOV, I.S., inzh.; BURMIN, G.M., inzh.; BARYSHEV, V.M., inzh.; GOLOVIN, Yu.P., inzh.; MARCHENKO, K.F., inzh.; RYCHKOV, L.F., inzh.; NESTERENKO, A.M., inzh.; KABANOV, V.F., inzh.; PATRIKEYEV, N.N., inzh.[deceased]; ROSSMIT, A.F., inzh.; SOSEDOV, O.O., inzh.; FOKROVSKIY, M.A., inzh., retsenzent; POLOTSK, S.M., red.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; GOLUBYATNIKOVA, G.S., red. izd-va; BOLDYREVA, Z.A., tekhn. red.

[Iron mining and ore dressing industry]Zhelezorudnaia promyshlennost'. Moskva, Gosgortekhizdat, 1962. 439 p.
(MIRA 15:12)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy institut informatsii chernoy metallurgii.
(Iron mines and mining) (Ore dressing)

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SICHENKO, V.[illegible] [illegible]ANOV, B.V.; POLYAKOV, I.I.; [illegible]EZNIKOV, A.A.; [illegible], G.A.; IZRAELI[illegible], E.[illegible]; [illegible]TYCH, A.G.; TOPYGIN, L.A. [illegible]CHALYY, G.Ya.; STETSENKO, Ye.Ya.; ULOVICHENKO, L.V.; FILIPPOV, B.S., nauchn. red.; LERNER, R.Z., nauchn. red.; GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; K[illegible], M.M., red.; POLOTSK, S.M., red.

[By-prod[illegible] [illegible]imicheskoe proizvodstvo. Moskva, [illegible] (MIRA 18:7)

1. [illegible] institut informatsii i [illegible] issledovaniy chernoy metallurgii. [illegible] nauchno-issledovatel'skoye [illegible] informatsii i [illegible]-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy chernoy metallurgii (for [illegible]).

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GOL'DIN, Ya.A., glav. red.; KHORAS, L.I., red.

[Progressive practices of Cherepovets metalworkers] Peredovyi opyt Cherepovetskikh metallurgov. Moskva, [Metallurgiia] 1965. 93 p. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Moscow. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut informatsii i tekhniko-ekonomicheskikh issledovaniy chernoy metallurgii.

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L 23396-66 EWP(j)/EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t) IJP(c) RM/DJ/JD

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B

AUTHOR: Merkur'yev, A. N. (Moscow); Pechuro, N. S. (Moscow); Royter, L. A. (Moscow); Gol'din, V. I. (Moscow); Pesin, O. Yu. (Moscow)

ORG: none

TITLE: Media for precision electroerosion machining of metals 14

SOURCE: Elektronnaya obrabotka materialov, no. 1, 1965, 20-36

TOPIC TAGS: electroerosion machining, metal machining

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of the effect of various interelectrode media on the process of electroerosion machining (EEM) of steels is described. Paraffin, naphthene, and aromatic hydrocarbons, mono-, di-, and tri-atomic alcohols, polyethyl-siloxanes (No. 3 and No. 5 silicones), kerosine, Estonian shale resin, and green soap were tested. It was found that the electrode erosion and wear depend on the medium and the power-supply source used. The best results were obtained with No. 3 silicone and tetralin used with longer pulses; the specific erosion increased with the discharge energy which enhanced the power efficiency of the

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process. Structural and stainless steel cutting was tested with these inorganic liquids as interelectrode media: oil-water emulsion; kaolin suspension in water, same with NaCl and $FeCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, solution of NaCl, solution of NaCl and $FeCl_3 \cdot 6H_2O$, solution of NaCl and KOH, soluble glass, and water. The best results were obtained with the NaCl-and-$FeCl_3$ solution: the electroerosion process combined with the electrochemical ensured a very clean cut surface and high efficiency. Detailed laboratory data is tabulated. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 4 formulas, and 11 tables.

SUB CODE: 13 / SUBM DATE: none

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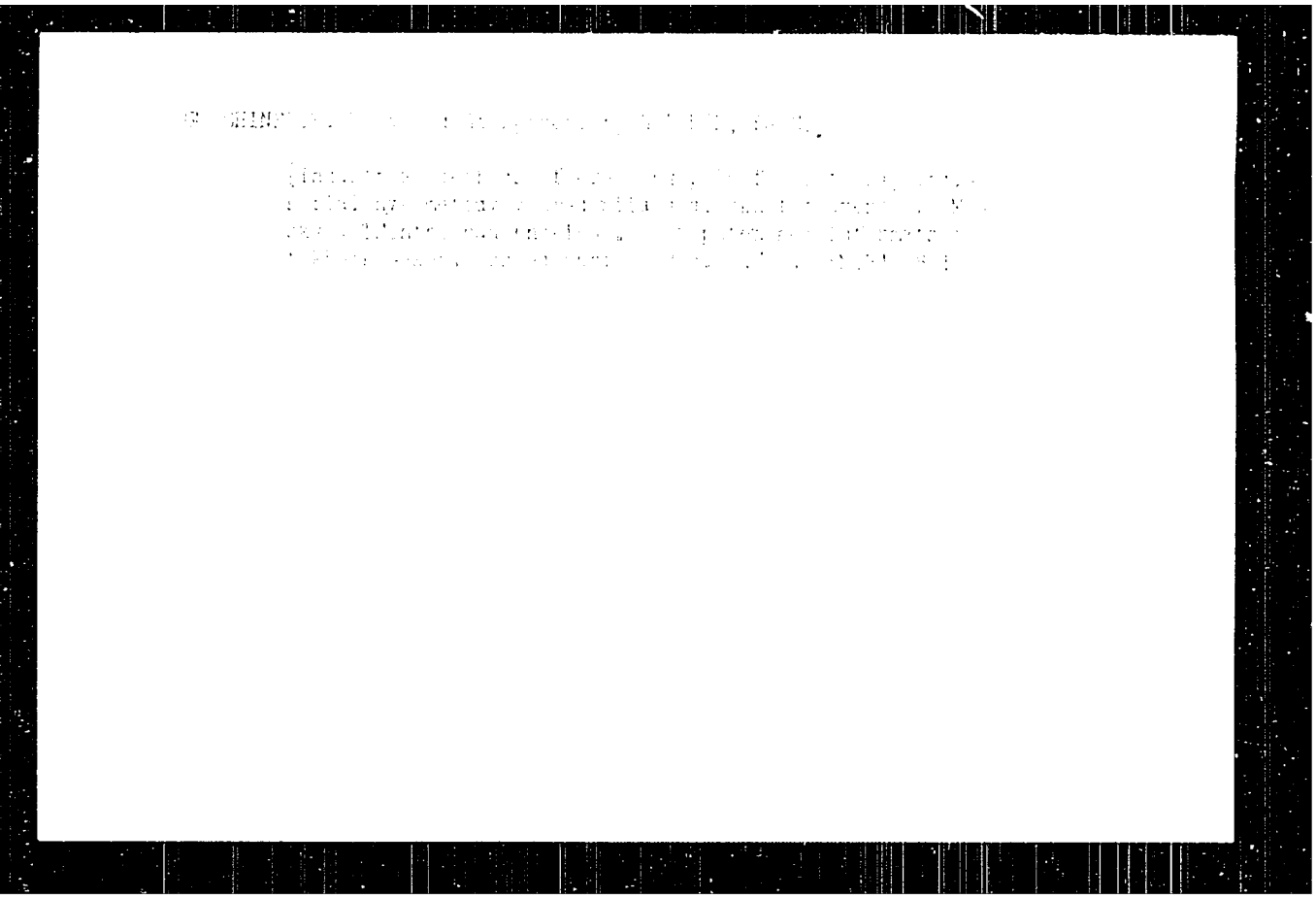

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1. GOL'DIN, E.

2. USSR (600)

4. Cream Separators

7. Movement of a homogeneous stream between separator discs. Mol.prom. 12 no. 12, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified.

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

Gol'din, E.M.

USSR

2053. Gol'din, E. M., Motion of viscous fluids in the inter-plate space of a separator (in Russian), *Izvestiya Akad. Nauk SSSR* 15, 137-140, 1953.

Chemical and food industries utilize to a great extent the method of mixture separation by centrifugal force acting on the fluid with the aid of interplates. The viscous fluid in a separator moves in a thin layer under a centrifugal force. Utilizing the smallness of the gap of the interplates, we can assume velocity components of the fluid as polynomials of the second degree in a quantity relating to the gap. The external forces consist of cen-

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trifugal and Coriolis forces and can be expressed as functions of angular velocity of the axis of the separator, and velocity components of the fluid. On upper and lower interplates all velocity components must be zero. Hence the first terms in the above polynominls vanish. Substituting them into the equations of continuity and motion, we can find velocity components.

If Q be the capacity of separator, mean values of velocity components in radial and longitudinal direction v_ρ^0, v_φ^0 are given by

$$v_\rho^0 = Q/(2\pi\rho\sin\alpha_0 h\rho); \quad v_\varphi^0 = -Q/(12\nu\rho)$$

where h is the width of slit, ν kinematic coefficient of viscosity, and α_0 the inclination of lower inter-plate to the axis of separator.

An example for a milk separator is given and proper values are obtained.

M. Kainoka, Japan

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GOL'DIN, Ye.M., kand. fiz.-mat. nauk.

Kinetics of the removal of water from granular products in conical conveyor centrifuges. Trudy LTIKHP 5:118-127 '54. (MIRA 11:3)
(Centrifuges) (Food--Drying)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

GOL'DIN, Ye. M. and Strakhovich, O. A.

"Angular Oscillations of the Rotor of the Synchronous Motor of a Piston Compressor"

Sb. Nauch. Rabot Leningr. Tekhnol. In-ta Kholodil'noy Promyshl., Vyp. 5, 1954, 58-77

The author transforms the original differential equation of motion (of a machine consisting of a compressor with a flywheel), which defines the unknown angle of oscillation of the rotor, into a second order differential equation whose coefficients are known functions of the period. He derives periodic solutions of this latter equation and investigates their stability. (RZhMat., No 7, 1955)

SO: Sum-No 487, 17 Jan 56

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

GOL'DIN, Ye.M., kand.fiz.-mat.nauk

Evaluating errors in the averaging of coefficients. Trudy LTIKHP 6:88-95 '54. (MIRA 11:5)
(Equation)

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

GOL'DIN, Ye.M.

USSR/Mathematics - Differential Equations FD-2927

Card 1/1 Pub. 41-3/17

Author : Gol'din, Ye. M., Leningrad

Title : On the movement of a material point within a rapidly rotating cone.

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR, Otd. Tekh. Nauk 6, 72-90, June 1955

Abstract : Explains principal equations on the mathematical theory of calculating the movement of a material point within a rapidly rotating cone. Diagrams, tables, equations, graphs.

Institution :

Submitted : March 18, 1955

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"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/24/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R000515710002-0

SOV/124-57-7-7822

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 7, p 90 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Gol'din, Ye.M.

TITLE: On the Motion of Fluids in Reservoirs (O dvizhenii zhidkosti v rezervuarakh)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. obshchetekhn. kafedr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta, kholodil'n. promyshl., 1956, Vol 12, pp 72-90

ABSTRACT: A study is made of two-dimensional, stationary flows of an ideal incompressible fluid in rectangular configurations. The well-known method of conformal representation with the aid of Jacobi's elliptical function is used. Some considerations formed on the basis of the investigations performed are advanced relative to the character of possible actual flows in rectangular reservoirs.

B. P. Pilatovskiy

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